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THE Bombay Gazette.

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No. 55 942—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY:—THURSDAY, MAY 1, 1913. PRICE: ONE ANNA.

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Date of Sailing 3-30 p.m.	Steamers.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
1913				
*2rd May	EGYPT	8000	.....	.....
9th ,,	SALSETTE	6000	MACEDONIA	10500
17th ,,	PERSIA	8000	.....	.....
24th ,,	SALSETTE	6000	MALWA	11000
*31st ,,	MANTUA	11000	.....	.....
7th June	SALSETTE	6000	MOOLTAN	10000
14th ,,	ARABIA	8000	.....	.....
21st ,,	DELTA	8000	MOREA	11000
28th ,,	INDIA	8000	.....	.....
5th July.	SALSETTE	6000	MARMORA	10500
12th ,,	HIMALAYA	7000	.....	.....
19th ,,	SALSETTE	6000	MEDINA	12500
26th ,,	EGYPT	8000	.....	.....
2nd Aug.	SALSETTE	6000	MOLDAVIA	10000
9th ,,	PERSIA	8000	.....	.....
16th ,,	SALSETTE	6000	MALOJA	12500
23rd ,,	CALEDONIA	9000	.....	.....
30th ,,	SALSETTE	6000	MONGOLIA	10000

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Bombay.

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Gablonz	8000	G. Gillhuber	1st May
Habsburg	3979	E. Seberich	16th May
Cleopatra	4039	N. Chersich	1st June

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China	6017	N. Giurovich	28th May.
Persia	5895	G. Bartole	28th June

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Gisela ..	4260	....	7th May 1913

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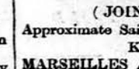
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Weekly from Victoria Docks.

Steamers	Tons	Sailing Date	Time Route via.
Lhasa	2184	Friday 2nd May	‡6 a.m. direct.
Linga	2185	Mon. 5th May	11 a.m.* P.D. & O.M.
Dwarka	1495	Thurs. 8th May.	9 a.m. † C. M.

‡Or later on arrival of English Mail Steamer.
*Porebunder, Dwarka, Cutch Mandvie.
†Cutch Mandvie.

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(Weekly.)

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(Weekly).

S. S. "Barala," 3,148, tons, on Thursday the 8th May, calling at Veraval, Mangrole, Karachi, Pasin, Charbar, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Henjam Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Mahomerah and Busreh.

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Steamer.	Tonnage.	Sailing on
†Pundua	3305	Thursday, 1st May.
*Palamcotta	3413	,, 15th ,,
†Lindula	3358	,, 29th ,,
*Pentakota	3418	,, 12th June.

†Calls at Lamu, Mombassa, Zanzibar, Beira, Delagoa Bay, and Durban.
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MARSEILLES AND LIVERPOOL, &c.

OUTWARD SAILING 1913.

STEAMERS.	Tons.	Leave Liverpool about	Call at Marseilles or Naples about	Arrive Bombay about	Arrive Karachi about
City of York	7810	18 July	26 July	10 Aug.	.....
Trafford Hall*	5321	12 Aug.	21 Aug.	6 Sept.	.....
City of Lahore*	6875	3 Sept.	11 Sept.	26 ,,	.....
City of Poona†	7467	20 ,,	27 ,,	.....	12 Oct.
City of Sparta*	5415	25 ,,	3 Oct.	18 Oct	.....
City of London†	9000	2 Oct.	8 ,,	22-23 ,,	.....
City of Benares	6973	8 ,,	.....	.....	31 Oct.
City of Calcutta†	7630	11 ,,	18 ,,	3 Nov	.....
City of York*	7810	21 ,,	29 ,,	13 ,,	.....
New Twin Screw	9000	1 Nov.	8 Nov.	24 ,,	.....
Trafford Hall*	5321	12 ,,	21 ,,	7 Dec.	.....
City of Athens*	5594	25 ,,	2 Dec.	.....	18 Dec.

* Calling at Naples.
† Calling at Marseilles.

Excepting the Trafford Hall, all other steamers carry 1st and 2nd Class passengers.

FARES.	1st class Single.	1st class Return.	2nd class Single.	2nd class Return
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Marseilles .... London ia Marseilles	578	841	429	649
Liverpool	653 / 695	1,091 / 957	489 / 462	809 / 704

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PAID UP ..... £ 400,000
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PAID-UP CAPITAL ,, 30,000,000
RESERVE FUNDS..... ,, 18,200,000

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Lyons	Tokyo
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Calcutta	London	Singapore
Canton	Lyons	Sourabaya
Colombo	Malacca	Taipoh
Foochow	Manila	Tienstin
Hamburg	Nagasaki	Tsingtau
Hangkow	New York	Yokohama
Harbin	Pekin	Yloilo
Hongkong	Penang	
	Rangoon	

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Capital authorised	Rbls.	55,000,000
„do. subscribed	,,	45,000,000
		100,000,000 =say £4,745,000
„ subscribed by the Imperial Chinese Govt. Kouping Taels.		3,500,000 =say £ 455,000
Reserve Funds	Rbls.	23,300,000 =say £2,455,000
		£7,655,000

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LONDON OFFICE :—64, Old Broad Street, London, E. C.

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Incorporated under the Indian Companies Act VI. of 1882.

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CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED ....Rs. 1,00,00,000
CAPITAL CALLED UP .... ,, 50,00,000
RESERVE FUND ..... ,, 5,00,000

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Armitsar	Kandy	Jinja
Delhi	Newara-Eliya	Kampala
Cawnpore	Aden (Camp).	Entebbe
Tuticorin	Aden (Steamer point).	

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CAPITAL PAID UP ..... Rs. 10,00,000
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MUNICIPALITY OF BOMBAY.

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay, up to 1 P. M. (Bombay Time), on TUESDAY, the 17th day of June, 1913, for the SUPPLY of NAVES and AXLES.

2. Form of Contract, Specification, etc., may be obtained free of charge from the Undersigned, who will, on application, give any further information that may be required.

3. Tenders must be accompanied by a deposit of Rs. 500 to be paid to the Chief Accountant in cash, or public securities, and to be forfeited in case of withdrawal of Tender, or of refusal to sign the Contract.

4. A further payment to make the total deposit equivalent to 10 per cent. on the Contract amount will have to be made by the Contractor whose tender may be accepted.

5. The Municipal Commissioner does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

By order of the Municipal Commissioner.

A. G. CHRISTIANSEN, M.S.E.A.M.I.M.E., Storekeeper, Municipality.

Storekeeper's Office,
Chinchpokli, 29th April, 1913.

THE CITY OF BOMBAY MUNICIPAL ACT, 1888.

As Modified up to the 1st May, 1912.

PUBLIC NOTICE

IS hereby given, pursuant to Section 297, (1) (b) of the City of Bombay Municipal Act, 1888, modified up to the 1st May, 1912, that the Undersigned proposes to apply to the Municipal Corporation at their Meeting to be held in the month of July, 1913, or on such day thereafter as the said application can conveniently be disposed of, for authority to prescribe a fresh line, in substitution for the existing regular line of the public street known as Love Lane between Parel Road and Mount Road.

A plan of this Street showing the existing regular line of the Street and the fresh line proposed to be prescribed in substitution therefor as aforesaid, is deposited at the Office of the Executive Engineer, Municipality, and can be inspected by any person desiring to do so, at any time during office hours.

Every person desirous of making any representation to the Corporation or of bringing before the Corporation any objection respecting the said proposal, may do so, by letter addressed to the Municipal Secretary at the Municipal Office, and delivered at the said office not less than three clear days before the day of such meeting.—Dated this 29th day of April, 1913.

P. R. CADELL,
Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay.

ALCOCK, ASHDOWN & COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE.

THE THIRTIETH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of this Company will be held at its Registered Office, Royal Insurance Buildings (Messrs. Turner, Morrison and Company's Office), Fort, Bombay, on Thursday, the 1st day of May, 1913, at 5 o'clock p.m. (S. T.),

To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and Audited Balance Sheet made upto 31st December, 1912.

To sanction the declaration of a dividend to the Shareholders of the original 1,750 Shares.

To elect Directors in place of those retiring but who are eligible for re-election.

To confirm the appointment of Directors made by the Board.

To appoint an Auditor and to fix his remuneration.

And to transact such other business as may be brought before the Meeting by the Chairman.

TURNER, MORRISON & CO., Managing Agents.

Bombay, 21st April, 1913.

N. B.—The Transfer Books of the Company will be closed from 24th day of April to 8th day of May, 1913, both days inclusive.

NOTICE.

WE have ADMITTED Mr. HABIB CURRIMBHOY, as PARTNER, in the Firm of Messrs. CURRIMBHOY EBRAHIM & Co., from the 1st of January, 1913.

CURRIMBHOY EBRAHIM & Co.

A REWARD OF RS. 20

WILL be given to those who will find out within a month the certificates of shares No. 4320-27A, 8 shares of Rs. 250 each of The Central India Spinning, Weaving and Manufacturing Co. Ld., Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay, (Nagpore Mills), which were in our names Badri Das Ramniranjan Das have been lost.

BADRI DAS RAMNIRANJAN DAS,
Patna City.

WANTED AT ONCE.

A SMART European advertising CANVASSER, those who have had experience in Newspaper Canvassing only need apply. Good pay to a first class man who can prove himself worthy of recognition.

Apply to MANAGER,
The "Bombay Gazette."

HOUSE, Bazaar and Dhobie Account Book for 12 months, with Servants' Diary Wages Table, Reciper, Instructions and Will Form by G. L. CHARD, 6th edition, revised. Price Rs. 1-8. No. 5 dept. A. and N. Co-operative Society Ld., Bombay.

NOTICE.

THE FILE of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" may be seen at the Office of the GENERAL MANAGER of "The Empire Ld.," at Nos. 25 and 26, Waterloo Street, and the File of "THE EMPIRE" may be seen at the Office of "The Bombay Gazette," Ld.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

NOTICE.

WE have been APPOINTED SOLE AGENTS for the BRITISH DOMINIONS GENERAL INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED, for Bombay, from this date, and are prepared to accept Fire and Marine business at Current Rates.

SASSOON J. DAVID & CO.,
7, Esplanade Road, Bombay.
Bombay, 1st May, 1913.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that we have CEASED to represent the NEW ZEALAND INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED, from 1st May, 1913.

SASSOON J. DAVID & CO.,
7, Esplanade Road, Bombay.
Bombay, 1st May, 1913.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that the POWER of ATTORNEY dated the 21st day of April, 1911, and executed by the Under-signed in favour of ROBERT FLEMING and MORARJI NENSE enabling them to act on my behalf and on behalf of my firm, DRENNAN & Co; has, from the 30th day of April 1913, been REVOKED and CANCELLED.

OSBORNE MARSHALL.
Dated this 30th day of April, 1913.

NOTICE.

PHIPSON & CO., BOMBAY.
AGENTS AT DELHI.
KING, KING & Co., 1, Kashmir Gate.

HOTELS.

DOUBLE ROOMS,
AND
SINGLE ROOMS
Available at Queen's Mansions
PRIVAT HOTEL,
Fort.

WANTED.

WANTED.—For the office of the Executive Engineer, Nasik District, an OVERSEER of EXPERIENCE, capable of preparing Road, Buildings, and Bridge projects under guidance. He must be a neat and capable Draftsman and must possess practical knowledge to bring to bear on his office work, as well as to fit him for calls to execute works outside when the occasion arises.

The appointment will be on the temporary establishment and pay (consolidated) Rs. 80 to Rs.100 according to qualifications. Applications addressed to the Executive Engineer should be submitted, before the 10th May, 1913.

G. WEATHERDON,
Executive Engineer,
Nasik District.

WANTED.
BUNGALOWS AT DEOLALI OR NASIK.

THREE or FOUR BUNGALOWS are REQUIRED, to be taken on lease, for residential and office purposes. Apply giving full particulars to

THE CHIEF ENGINEER,
Great Indian Peninsula Railway,
Victoria Terminus,
Bombay.

WANTED.—A LEDGER CLERK, must write a neat hand and be well up in accounts. Pay according to qualifications. Apply at once to HONY. SECRETARY, R. B. YACHT CLUB.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY TWELVE EXPERIENCED BOOKBINDERS. Apply MANAGER, The Bombay Gazette.

IMMEDIATELY REQUIRED 20 BOYS FOR SALE of Newspapers. Apply MANAGER "Bombay Gazette."

WANTED.—TWO ENGLISH GENTLEMEN to join two others in a Chummerie. For further particulars, apply to Box No. 916, care of this Paper.

WANTED.—An English gentleman would like to take up RESIDENCE with European couple as paying guest. Terms moderate, and Fort preferred. Write to Box No. 943, care of "Bombay Gazette."

WANTED.—12 GOOD JOBBING COMPOSITORS, required at once. Must be able to read English. Good salary to the right men. Apply to the MANAGER, "Bombay Gazette," Homji Street, Fort.

A EURASIAN MACHINE MINDER for night work required at once. Must be competent to take charge of the printing of a newspaper. Write, giving full particulars, salary required, etc., to Box No. 929, care of "Bombay Gazette."

WANTED—By Englishman, FURNISHED BUNGALOW or FLAT, on Woodhouse Road or Colaba. Apply Box No. 921, care of this Paper.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY.—A MUKADUM Machine Minder. One able to speak English. Good salary to the right man. Write, with full particulars, to Box No. 945, care of "Bombay Gazette."

WANTED.—BOARD and LODGING, by an Anglo-Indian, from the 1st June, in Elphinstone Circle, or near PROXIMITY. Apply W. A., care of the "Bombay Gazette."

CLARKES B. 41. PILLS.

A waranted cure for all acquired or constitutional Discharges from the Urinary Organs, in either sex. These famous Pills also cure Gravel Pains in the Back and all Kidney Disorders. Free from mercury. Forty years' success. Sold by all Chemists and Storekeepers throughout the world.

AMUSEMENTS.

THE EXCELSIOR.

6-30, 8-30, and 10.

A SINGLE ITEM
from our Programme is enough to fill the house.

THE GRAND NATIONAL
The most exciting race in the world before your eyes from start to finish.
You can see it
NOWHERE ELSE.

Besides that, we have a

BIG FILM PROGRAMME,
including dramatic, topical and comic films

LAST BUT NOT LEAST
RIEDL BROTHERS
In a new series of heart-stopping feats, more wonderful than ever.

CINEMA DE LUXE,

GAIETY THEATRE.
THE "TIVOLI" OF THE EAST.
CINEMA THEATRES CO., LTD.
TO-NIGHT ONE SHOW ONLY,
6-30 to 8-30.
"THE MELBOURNES"
IN THEIR MILITARY SKETCH
"THE SENTRY BOX."
TOM MELBA
The Man that will MAKE YOU LAUGH.
THE WORLD'S "BEST" FILMS.
ANOTHER "CINEMA" EXCLUSIVE.
THE PARTING OF THE WAYS
A GRAND FEATURE FILM PLAY.
TO-NIGHT TO-NIGHT
OUR 10 O'CLOCK SHOW
will be at
THE ALCAZAR.
2 minutes from Cinema de Luxe.
1 minute from MAIDANIA.
OUR PROGRAMME WILL BE GIVEN IN CONJUNCTION WITH THE ALCAZAR'S.
AND EVERY THURSDAY, SATURDAY, MONDAY, & WEDNESDAY.
CINEMA DE LUXE
SUNDAYS, TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS—TWO SHOWS AS USUAL,
6-30 and 10.
NO ADVANCE ON OUR PRICES.

THE "ALCAZAR,"

CINEMA THEATRES, Co., Ltd.
EDWARDES THEATRE, KALBADEVI.
1 MINUTE'S WALK from MAIDANIA.
Twice Nightly at 6-30 and 10.
MDLLE LYGIE
IN HER LATEST ORIGINAL CREATION
"THE SILVER DANCE."
MISS DOT CAREY
THE WHIRLWIND DANCER.
OUR CYNTHIA
IN HER LATEST CATCHY CHORUS SONGS.
AUGMENTED BY OUR PICTURES.
"DOUBLE ATTRACTION.
TO-NIGHT at 10 p. m.
And every Thursday, Saturday, Monday, and Wednesday.
The whole programme from the CINEMA DE LUXE will be presented in conjunction with the "ALCAZAR" Programme, including
THE MELBOURNES
In their Famous Military Skit
THE SENTRY BOX.
TOM MELBA.
NO ADVANCE ON OUR PRICES.

WINES, SPIRITS, &C.

ASK FOR
SUTTON CARDEN'S
LONDON OLD TOM GIN,
"SOFT AS CREAM,"
Guaranteed absolutely Pure.
SOLE AGENTS:
CROFT MODY & CO.
RETAIL SUPPLIERS:
MESSRS. BRANDON & Co.,
VICTORIA TERMINUS,
AND
MESSRS. DANISON & CO.,
HUMMUM STREET.

WHISKY NOGGIN.

WE SELL this miniature whisky jug mounted in Silver. It holds just one gill and is cleaner and more elegant in use than the pegmeasure of the refreshment bar type. As each guest is served with one for his exclusive own it becomes unnecessary to urge the importunate question of quantity. The noggin is a silent and home like suggestion of "just help yourself," while the obtrusive "half or full peg Sir?" sounds too business like.

MARCKS & CO., LTD.,
BOMBAY & POONA.

AMUSEMENTS.

OLYMPIA PICTURE PALACE,

SANDHURST ROAD, GIRGAUM.

GRAND CHANGE OF PROGRAMME
Commencing SATURDAY, 26th April 1913.
SEE OUR 3
GRAND STAR FILMS
1.—AVIATOR'S GENEROSITY.
2.—THE ROMAN TYRENT. (Coloured.)
3.—THE LITTLE WIDOW.
PRICES Re. 1, and Ans. 8, 4 and 2.
TIME.

FIRST SHOW	7 to 8-30 p.m.
SECOND SHOW	9 to 10-30 p.m.
THIRD SHOW	11 to 12-30 p.m.

MATINEES EVERY SATURDAY AND SUNDAY
5-15 to 6-45 p.m. (S.T.)

NOTICE.

GRAND PRIZES ARE GIVEN AWAY EVERY SATURDAY AND SUNDAY DURING THE MATINEES AND FIRST SHOW.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

Only advertisements for clerks, servants, &c., Goods for sale or wanted are accepted in this column.

RATES. (Cash Only.) Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1. Each succeeding line, annas 8. Minimum charge, Re. 1.

REPLIES will be sent "BEARING" unless amount to cover postage is previously paid.

OWING TO PRESSURE OF WORK.

NIGHT SHIFT WANTED.

AT ONCE
FOR THE
"BOMBAY GAZETTE,"
LIMITED.

20 First Class COMPOSITORS.
12 " " MACHINEMEN.
Hours—8 P. M. to 4 A. M.

Apply at once to
ROBERT HILL,
General Manager and Secretary,
"Bombay Gazette," Limited.
Homjee Street.

PLATE POWDER.—Preserve your silver and electroplated ware by using the BATTLE-AXE PLATE POWDER. The finest preparation for producing a beautiful and lasting polish upon all articles of silver and electroplate. It contains no poison We use it ourselves to make our stock of silver and plate to look always bright and fresh. PRICE ANNAS 8 PER TIN ONLY. MARKOS & Co., Ltd., JEWELLERS & SILVERSMITHS, BOMBAY & POONA.

BURMA AFTER THE CONQUEST.—By Grtatan Geary. Rs. 5. Apply the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

ELECTRICAL PRINTING.—The "Bombay Gazette" Office is located at HOMJEE STREET, where a complete electric installation supplies the motive power for working of the machinery, thus economising labour and facilitating work. The management is therefore able to offer constituents expedition and economy in rates. Quotations given for all sorts of Printing Work, Binding Stationery, etc.

FLAT WANTED.—UNFURNISHED. TWO Bedrooms with Bathrooms essential. Electric Light and Fans, Good servants' quarters, airy situation. Apply Box No. 678, care of "Bombay Gazette."

G. MEHTA & CO., Goldsmiths and Jewellers, Abdul Rehman Street, Corner Pydhowni, Baria Building. Telephone No. 1288.

JOB PRINTING.—Apply at the "Bombay Gazette" Electric Printing Works, Homjee Street, Fort.

OLD ISSUES of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" when available, are supplied at the following special prices: If of a date over one and within 3 months, eight annas a copy; over three months old and within 12 months, one rupee a copy; over 12 months old, an additional rupee for each year; and whenever a search is necessary an additional fee of Rs. 2 must be paid in advance.

REPORTS, Petitions, Memorial Business Announcements, Bill Forms, Books, Pamphlets, &c., &c., printed with neatness and promptitude at reasonable rates Special terms for contracts. Apply to the Manager, The "Bombay Gazette," Electric Press

SPECIAL OFFER.—Commercial Envelopes "Gazette Commercial" of the following sizes—9½ inch by 4½ inch, Rupee 1 per hundred. 9½ inch by 4½ inch, Annas 12 per hundred (if printed on flap there will be an extra charge of Rs. 3 per thousand.) 6 ½ inch by 3½ inch Rupees 2½ per thousand, (if printed on flap Rs. 4 per thousand.)

TURKEY.—"Through Asiatic Turkey," Bombay to the Bosphorous. Two volumes. By Grattan Geary, Rs 10 Apply to Box No. 419, care of the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

TO PARENTS.

COMFORTABLE HOME for CHILDREN of Anglo-Indians. Every care and attention Best Schools near. Terms Moderate. Reference kindly permitted to Mr. D. M. INGLIS, of Messrs. James Finlay & Co., Ltd., Bombay, and Mr. R. KENNEDY, 35 Marine Lines, Bombay.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.—2 BLACK POODLE PUPS (BITCHES). Winners of first prize for best litter at Bombay Dog Show. The dame "Lavender Loss," also took two prizes. Both parents imported, and pedigree includes many champions on both sides. Apply MRS. V. ROBERTS,
Engine House Road, Kirkee.

CUMMOO JAFFER SULLEMAN & Co., GIRGAUM, BOMBAY.

NEW and Second-hand English-built CARRIAGES for SALE.

CARRIAGES and HORSES let on hire.

CROCKERY, CUTLERY, GLASS WARE, on sale and on hire.

FURNITURE of the latest design for sale and on hire.

HOUSES FURNISHED with neat furniture.

FOR SALE.—As a going concern, a DAIRY FARM. Apply Box No. 935, care of this Paper.

FOR SALE.—An EXCELLENT PROPERTY, situated near Colaba Causeway, suitable for office as well as residential purposes. For particulars apply to Box No. 919, care of this Paper.

FOR SALE.—UPRIGHT GRAND PIANO by Collard and Collard of London. In first rate condition. Price Rs. 345. Apply to Box No. 917, care of this Paper.

TO BE LET.

TO BE LET.—An EXCELLENT OFFICE, on Hornby Road, close to Victoria Terminus. Electric Lights. Fans and Lift. Apply to Box No. 933, care of this Paper.

TO BE LET.—A Big BUNGALOW, or Neapean Sea Road, open on all sides. Apply Box No. 925, care of this Paper.

TO BE LET.—FURNISHED BUNGALOW, on Malabar Hill, overlooking sea, fitted with up to date requirements. Apply Box No. 926, care of this Paper.

TO BE LET.—TWO FLOORS of a Building, at C. P. Tank out of Fort, open on all sides. Rent moderate. Apply Box No. 942, care of this Paper.

TO BE LET.—A BUNGALOW, at Malabar Hill, beautifully furnished with up-to-date sanitary arrangements. Apply to Box No. 931, care of this Paper.

AIRY FLAT, Facing Apollo Piers Fittings up-to-date. Apply Box No. 930, care of this Paper.

TO BE LET ON THE COOPERAGE.

THE Cooperage nearly opposite the Bandstand TO LET, to English married couple as paying guests. Nicely Furnished Bedroom with Verandah, with over-head Fan and Electric Light. Private Bathrooms, Shower, and W.C. Use of Dining-room, etc Overlooking sea and Improvement Trust Gardens. Telephone installation. Good English Table on the English principle. Terms moderate. Apply Box N. 928, care of "Bombay Gazette."

BRASSO
The Finest Polish
FOR
all metal works is
BRASSO
Stocked in all Bazars.

THE REARING OF CHILDREN.
A Lecture delivered
BY
LT.-COL. COLLIE, I. M. S.
PRICE ANNAS TWO; POSTAGE 1 ANNA
To be had from the "Bombay Gazette."

AMUSEMENTS.

AMERICA-INDIA THEATRE.

TO-NIGHT! TO-NIGHT!
A HIGHLY DRAMATIC AND SENSATIONAL PICTURE.
THROWN TO THE LIONS.
A STORY OF ANCIENT ROME. MAGNIFICENTLY COLOURED.
BEREZ NA.
An Episode of 1812. A true story from the life of the great Napoleon.
HEAPS OF FUN IN OUR COMICS.
THE LEADING LADY.....(A Delightful Comedy.)
NEIGHBOURS.....(Comic play by Max Linder.)
FOOLSHEAD JEALOUS.....(One roar of laughter fromfirst to last.)
4 SHOWS NIGHTLY,
7 to 8, 8-30 to 9-30, 10 to 11 and 11-15 to 12-15.
PRIZE SHOW on SATURDAY and SUNDAY, 5-30 to 6-30.
CHARNI ROAD. Tel. No. 1271.

IN THE PRESS PRICE Rs. 5.

THE
Bombay Gazette.
EXCHANGE TABLES.
(REVISED AND ENLARGED.)

STERLING INTO RUPEES.
RUPEES INTO STERLING.
ADVANCING BY 64ths
FROM
1s. 3 3/4 d. to 1s. 4 23/32 d.
ALSO
Tables of Par Conversion—Commission—Interest—Decimal Values—Due Dates.

THIRD EDITION.

"THE BOMBAY GAZETTE" OFFICE,
HOMJI STREET, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, FORT BOMBAY.

1913

VETARZO BRAIN AND NERVE FOOD

This remarkable compound, the latest discovery of modern times for all phases of brain and nerve wreckage and exhaustion, sleeplessness, tremblings, palpitation, nervous dyspepsia, low spirits, mental and bodily prostration, muscular and local weakness, general and nervous debility, faulty nutrition, premature decay or deficiency of the vital forces, impaired vitality, harassing dreams, night disturbances, sudden startings, dimness of sight, defective hearing, loss of memory, inability to perform the various duties of life, or to enjoy its pleasures, restlessness that can settle to nothing, irritability of temper, female complaints, hysteria, painful periods, backache, bearing down sensations, nervous headache, wasting disease, night sweats, &c., whether induced by worry, overwork, unhealthy climate, dissipation, excesses, or other influences incidental to the wear and tear and haste or overstrain of modern life. Bracing up the system generally, it gives tone to the exhausted nerves, arrests all weakening wasting discharges, restores the failing energies, and imparts new life and vigour to those who had so recently seemed played out, "used up," and valueless.

VETARZO BLOOD MEDICINE

Never before was there anything like it, nor can its marvellous properties ever be equalled in all cases of poorness, impurity, or other imperfection of the blood from whatever cause arising. No sooner is it imbibed into the system than it permeates and penetrates to the minutest capillaries, overcoming and expelling the virus of disease, wheresoever and in whatsoever form met with; removing all blotches, pimples, scurf, scurvy, scrofulous and glandular swellings, discolorations, roughness and unsightly patches, &c. Its effects are almost magical in the treatment of gout, rheumatism, sciatica, lumbago, pains and swellings of the joints, discharges, blood poison, secondary symptoms, eczema, lepra, psoriasis, bad legs, bad breasts, abscesses, ulcers, wounds, sores, goitre or Derbyshire neck, it improves the general health, and quickly removes long-standing bronchitis, asthma, and hacking, straining, spasmodic cough, too often the precursor of consumption.

CAUTION.—Ask for "VETARZO Brain and Nerve Food," or "VETARZO Blood Medicine," whichever is required, and see that you get them, as unprincipled vendors often try to palm off inferior preparations (usually their own manufacture), for the sake of extra profit. Price in England, 2/9. Every genuine bottle of these medicines bears the British Government Stamp with the words "VETARZO REMEDIES" impressed thereon, in white letters on a red ground. Registered Trade Mark, "VETARZO."

Sole Proprietors: THE VETARZO REMEDIES Co., GOSPEL OAK, LONDON, ENGLAND.

Legal proceedings will be taken against all persons infringing the Proprietors' rights.

COMMON SENSE IN A NUTSHELL.—A new medical work on certain vitally important matters with which every young man should be acquainted. Post free in plain sealed envelope on receipt of Postal Order sixpence from THE VETARZO REMEDIES Co., Gospel Oak, London, or of Agents for above medicines.

Agents for South Africa: LENNON LTD. (all Branches). Agents for India: TREACHER & Co. LTD., BOMBAY.

THE ASIATIC PETROLEUM CO., (INDIA), LIMITED.
GRAHAM'S BUILDINGS,
FORT,
BOMBAY.
IMPORTERS OF THE FAMOUS
"SHELL" MOTOR SPIRIT
BEST ON EARTH BEST IN AIR
"SHELL" MEANS SATISFACTION
"SHELL" MEANS SPEED!

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B. O. C.

B. O. C. KEROSINES

Waterlily 150°F.—Firefly 125°F.—Chukker 125°F.—Victoria 125°F.

LUBRICANTS.
Fuel & Cylinder Oils.
WAX
CANDLES.

B. O. C.

PETROL.
MOTOR OILS
A. & B.
Motor Grease.

BURMAH OIL Co., Ld.

Agents: SHAW WALLACE & Co.,
CALCUTTA—BOMBAY—MADRAS—KARACHI.

Messrs. BULLOCH BROS. & Co., Ltd., CHITTAGONG.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MENESSE AND COMPANY, No 3, HUMMUM STREET, FORT.

AUCTION SALE of about 3,500 Bales of High Class Staple Cotton.

Under instructions from Messrs. P. & O. S. N. Coy. Messrs. MENESSE & Co. will sell by Public Auction, TO-MORROW, FRIDAY the 2nd May, 1913, at 3 p. m. (S. T.), at Mody Bunder, north near Carnac Bunder, on account of the concerned the undermentioned damaged cotton.

Ex. S. S. "Banca."

About 3,500 bales stated to be high class staple cotton shipped by Messrs. Mitsui Bussan Kaisha: The Japan Cotton Trading Co. and others.

The above will be sold in lots to suit the requirements of the purchasers.

A deposit of 50 per cent will be required on the lots being knocked down.

AUCTION SALE OF 48 BALES OF COTTON.

Under instructions from the B. B. and C. I. Railway Co., Messrs. MENESSE & Co. will sell, by Public Auction, on SATURDAY, the 3rd May, 1913, at 4 p.m. (S. T.), at the Company's Colaba Goods Depot, near, Tramway Company's Stables.

32 F. P. bales of cotton, somewhat damaged by fire and water from Beawar to Colaba. Inv. Nos. 55 and 56 B R., 8548 and 8549 of 12-12-12 out 156 and 100 bales.

MENESSE & Co.

Bombay, 1st May, 1913.

J. V. NAVLAKHI & CO.,

DEALERS IN STATIONERY,
SURVEYING, ENGINEERING, AND DRAWING INSTRUMENTS, Etc., ARTISTS' MATERIALS, Etc.,
No. 9-13 KANTA BUILDING,
KALBADEVI ROAD, BOMBAY.

CEMENT

Phaeton Brand.
Guaranteed best English quality.
W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.
BOMBAY.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE

TOWN SUBSCRIBERS.

	Discount Rate.
Yearly	Rs. 20 0
Half-yearly	„ 11 0
Quarterly	„ 6 0
Monthly...	„ 2 0
SINGLE COPY... ...	ONE ANNA.

MOFUSSIL SUBSCRIBERS.

Yearly	Rs. 26 0
Half-yearly	„ 13 8
Quaterly...	„ 7 0
Monthly...	„ 2 8
SINGLE COPY	TWO ANNAS.

N. B.—To obtain the benefit of the discount rate, payment must always be made in advance.

For rates of old Issues of the "Bombay Gazette."

See Special Short Advertisements Column

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS

For Advertisements of two or three lines relating to such matters as Small Sales, Business Cards, Situations, Wanted Servants, Houses, or Lodgings Required, Change of Residence, and Articles Lost or Found, the scale is as follows:—

Not exceeding three lines Rs. 1-0

Each succeeding line ... „ 0-8

No Advertisement will be inserted for less than One Rupee. Payment must, in all cases, be made in advance.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First Insertion ...	Rs. 6 0 per Inch.
Second Insertion ...	„ 3-8 do.
Third Insertion ...	„ 3-0 do.
Fourth Insertion ...	„ 2 8 do.
Fifth and upwards..	„ 2-0 do.
Minimum charge ...	„ 6-0 do.

In the Native Languages, double the above rates.

For Advertisements, which are to be inserted for any length of time, special contracts are made.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

The B. I. S. N. Co's steamer Barjora, 1908 tons, Captain F. R. Cammock, will sail to-day for Busreh &c., with a general cargo and passengers.

The steamer Persepolis, 2883 tons, Captain R. Sacher, will sail to-day for Hull and Middlesbro with a general cargo and passengers.

The Hall Line steamer Worsley Hall 2238 tons Captain F. C. Seaborn, will sail to-day for Middlesbro via Madras and Coast ports with a general cargo.

The steamer Vellore 3168, tons Captain R.B. Middleton, sailed yesterday for Calcutta with ballast.

The Japan Mail Steamship Co's steamer Saigon Maru 3,311 tons, Captain K. F. Yamaguchi, sailed yesterday for Kobe etc., with a general cargo.

The B. I. S. N. Co's steamer Lhasa, 949 tons, Captain C. S. Penny, arrived in harbour yesterday from Karachi *via* Kathiawar Coast ports, with a general cargo 9 cabin and 74 deck passengers.

The Hansa Line steamer Wartenfels, 2834 tons, Captain H. Reimer, arrived in harbour yesterday from Hamburg via Antwerp with a general cargo.

The Austrian Lloyd's S. N. Co's Steamer Habsburg, 2095 tons, Captain E. Seberich arrived in harbour yesterday from Trieste with a general cargo 28 cabin and 121 deck passengers.

VESSELS IN THE STREAM.

R. I. M. VESSELS.

R I M S Hardinge ...Comdr Ward .... R I M
R I M S Minto...Lieut G H Finnis...R I Marine
Patrick Stewart...Townsend ..... I G T S

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR.—APRIL 30.

Austria..... 4830 Casulich . .....A L S N Co
Bahrein...1402 Grant...P. Gulf .. Arab Strs Ld
Baron Fairlie .....2323 Foley ..... K N & Co
Barala .. 1899 Milne .....M M & Co
Brankcome Hall..2727 Field .....K Nixon & Co
Charltonian.....2761 Jones .....K N & Co
Canara.....3889 Phillips .....M M & Co
Crossby.... 2530 Williamson .. ...T M and Co
Dan .....2759 Cuobiel ...W and A G and Co
Eaton Hall ...2380 Dyason.....Philadelphia... 20-4...W & A & Co
Faris.....737 Coates.....Arab Steamers
Gallia.....555 .....Jones.....J M and Co
Galnvale .....2441 Sears.....A Yule
Helios .....850 Kundsen.....F F C & Co
Habsburg..... 2315 Selerich..... A L S N Co
Istrar.....2979 Jacob.....K N & Co
ran.....4066 Peabody.....K N & Co
Itola.....3401 Tucker.....M M & Co
Marmaris.....Comdr Muhlis..... Turkish G Boat
Magdala.....3134 Galloway...W & A G & Co
Rio Sado.....Ortegoo.....Port Gun boat
Shah Jehan.....698 Nacoda ..... Nacoda
Sangola.....3349 Scott .....M M & Co
Sutherland...2277 Longstaff . .....
Vellore .....3168 Kiddl ton...30-4...T M&Co
Wartenfels .....2834 Reimer..... W and A G and Co
Dwarka .....739 Moxon ...Repairing ...24-4... M M & Co

VESSELS IN DOCK.—APRIL 29.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Vessels.	Tons.	Capts.	Dest.	Date.	Agents
A Obra.....	3521	Fenwick	M M and Co		
B Assaye...4359		Cookman...	Shanghai ..	7-5 ..	P and O S N Co
C and R Den of airlie...3735		Thomson...	.....	M'scilles...8-5 ..	K N & Co
F African Monarch...2593		Dakers.....	..Kobe...	10-5...T M & Co	
H Homayun.....2154		Jones	Jeddah...	1-5 ..	Morrison & Co
M Pundua 2126		Handcock.....	M M & Co		
N Clintonia...2440		Mathews ..	R H Collins		Co
O Hatumet.....2584		Peters...	Naples.....	7-5...	T M and Co
P Falls of Nith...3021		Mackenzie...	Antwerp	9-5...	W and A G & Co
Q Markgraf...2325		Kesch.....	Zanzibar ..	3-5...	A S & Co

VICTORIA DOCK.

1 Kamkura Maru...37	8	Hosi ...	N Y Kaisha
2 Castalia...4046		Mitchell ...	Dunkirk ..27-4
3 Persepolis...2883		Sacher..	Liverpool &c..1-5
			W & A G & Co
5 Worsley Hall.....2238		Seaborn ...	29-4... K N & Co
6 Chanda... ..3951		Canningham ...	M M & Co
7 Gablonz... ..4771		Gilluber ...	A L S N Co
8 Clan Macphee ...3224		Day	Dunkirk ... 30-4...W & A G Co
9 Tannenfels...3411		Gordet ...	W & A G & Co
10&11 Huntsman	4327	Goldman...	Dunkirk .. 9-5...T M & Co
12&13 Egypt.....	4207	Summers	London... ... P & O Co
15 Orsiolo...2849		Chiesay ...	Venice ..S N Co
16 Barjora.....1908		Cammock	M M & Co

M W D D

Banca .....3794 Potter .....Kobe..... P & O Co

H W P D

Ponnani .....552 Volliji .....Bo S N Co

H W V D

Lhasa ..... 950 Penny... .....M M and Co

ARRIVALS.

April	Vessels.	Commanders.	From
29	Wartenfels ...	Reimer ..	H'burg, Mar 25
30	Habsburg ...	Seberich ..	Trieste, Apl 16
	Lhasa	Penny	Karachi, Apl 28

DEPARTURES.

April	Vessels.	Commanders.	Destination
30	Saigon Maru..	Yamaguchi	Kobe
	Vellore.....	Middleton...	Calcutta
	Baroda.....	Lyne ...	Busreh

The following vessels obtained their port-clearances yesterday:—

Steamer Barjora, Cammock, for Busreh.
„ Worsley Hall, Seaborn, for Middlesbro.
„ Persepolis, Sacher, for Hull.

The following vessels began to load yesterday:—

Steamer Habsburg, for Trieste.
„ Austria, for Trieste.
„ Istrar, for Liverpool, etc
„ Magdala, for, Liverpool, etc.
„ Gisela, for China, etc.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The German East Africa Line Co's steamer Praesident arrived at Mombasa from Bombay on the 29th instant.

The Societa Nazionale di Servizi Marittimi Co's steamer Ischia left Hongkong for Singapore Penang and Bombay on the 29th instant.

DEPARTURES.

PER S. S. "GABLONZ," MAY, 1.

The following is the list of passengers proceeding to Trieste and Venice via intermediate ports, per Austrian Lloyd's S. S. "Gablonz" to-day from the Victoria Dock No. 7. The Medical Inspection of the Saloon passengers will take place at the Victoria Dock Shed No. 7, at 5 p.m. sharp.

Deck passengers and Native servants must be present at the Port Health Disinfecting Station, Frere Road, near Prince's Dock, with all their luggage and kit, at 3 p. m. sharp.

Alexander, Mr and Mrs J
Amann, Dr Max
Amos, Mr
Amstutz, Mr and Mrs
Arnstein, Mr and Mrs E, and infant
Ancell, Mr and Mrs, and infant
Andrews, Lt C L
Asquith, Mr T V
Asquith, Mrs F B
Aspinwall, Mr
Avery, Mr J H
Beck, Mr and Mrs
Bennett, Mr A B
Bolton, Mr and Mrs D A
Bolton, Miss
Bowen, Mr J E
Brown, Mr J A
Bryant, Mr
Budge, Mrs
Butters, Mr R
Butler, Master
Calfopoulo, Mr
Cameron, Mr J M
Carali, Mr S
Coleman, Mr and Mrs G B
Cocolas, Mr J N
Coffin, Mr and Mrs S E
Coffin, Miss, and nurse
Copeland, Mr J N
Counsell, Mr
Conway, Mr A
Cour Palais, Mrs
Cooke, Mr F J
Cross, Mr Geo W
Cummins, Major H A V
Dalla Porta, Mr and Mrs
Davies, Mr
Doxey, Mr and Mrs, and child
Dundas, Mr and Mrs
Durst, Mr and Mrs
Erb, Mr and Mrs E, and infant
Fitzgerald, Mr and Mrs
Gerrell, Mr and Mrs
Gellett, Mr E
Godfrey, Mr G
Goodlev, Mrs W B
Goodwin, Mr and Mrs C R
Goode, Mrs S W
Gordon, Col and Mrs L G F
Gordon, Mrs L A C
Hanson, Mr F W
Harris, Miss E D
Harrison, Mr R T
Hartley, Mr and Mrs, and 2 children
Hawkins, Mr and Mrs A H
Hepper, Capt E C
Hill, Prof E G and Mrs
Holmes, Mr and Mrs H
Hopkins, Mr H M B
Horovitz, Prof J and Mrs
Howard, Mr and Mrs J L C
Howatson, Mr W H
Humphreys, Col and Mrs C V
Hughes, Mr and Mrs B B
Hughes, Mr
Hughes, Mr H T
Hunter, Mr H
Jackson, Mr P S
Josselson, Mr W
Jones, Mr A E
Kitchen, Mr H M
Lathbury, Major H O
Levon, Mr A
Liebel, Mr and Mrs and infant
Lowis, the Hon Mr and Mrs J R
Macrae, Mr R
Mackinnon, Mr D
Mallandaine, Mr A
Mant, Mr R N
McLean, Mr and Mrs
Mellor, Mr R W
Mody, Mr and Mrs R P
Muller, Mrs
Niemann, Mr G
O'Brien, Mr C C
O'Donnell, Mr T F
Patzer, Mr
Percy Forbes, Mr and Mrs
Popham Young, Mrs F
Pohowala, Mr N M
Price, Mr A R
Quinn, Mr H C
Reed, Mr and Mrs, and 2 infants
Radford, Captain Y H
Rae, Dr F L
Rae, Mr an Mrs W R
Rank, Mr J
Raymond, Mr and Mrs A J
Raymond, Miss
Raymond, Master
Rawson, Mr and nephew
Raynell, Mr D
Reid, Mr and Mrs W J
Redman, Mrs M
Robertson, The Hon Sir Fred A
Robertson, Lady
Robertson, Mr G G
Roberts, Capt and Mrs N de E
Ross, Mr W J
Rose, Mr G
Sale, Mr J A
Sastri, Mr
Schleicher, Mr
Smith, Mr and Mrs F W, and 2 children
Stevens, Miss
Stewart, Mr C D
Stephens, Mrs C
Stephens, Mr D
Stromeyer, Mr A
Stronach, Mr J L
Swanston, Col O
Thorp, Mr and Mrs H G P
Truninger, Mrs
Trench, Capt R C
Vocke, Mr W
Volkart, Mr L
Ward, Mr and Mrs R B, child and infant
Walker, Mr H
Wadia, Dr D R
Wilkinson, Mr and Mrs
Widdicombe, Lt G

SUN, MOON, AND TIDES AT BOMBAY.

The following are the hours and heights of the tides in Bombay Harbour during the ensuing week. Hours stated in Bombay Mean Time. Depth of water is at Prince's Dock sill.

HIGH WATER.

Day of week.	Day of Month.	Bombay Mean Time.			Depth on Sill.	
		May	h.	m.	ft.	in.
Thurs ...	1	m	8	38	23	8
			8	43 a	25	2
Fri	2	m	9	16	24	8
			9	17 a	25	8
Sat	3	m	9	53	25	8
			9	48 a	26	1
Sun	4	m	10	29	26	8
			10	18 a	26	5
Mon	5	m	11	4	27	6
			10	49 a	26	8

LOW WATER.

Day of Week.	Day of Month.	Bombay Mean Time.			Depth on Sill.	
		May	h.	m.	ft.	in.
Thurs ...	1	m	2	28	19	7
			2	5 a	20	2
Fri	2	m	2	59	18	9
			2	53 a	19	9
Sat		m	3	28	17	10
			3	37 a	19	3
Sun	4	m	3	57	17	0
			4	18 a	18	11
Mon	5	m	4	27	16	3
			4	57 a	18	9

The following are the hours of sunrise and sunset according to Indian Standard Time, during the ensuing week:—

May	Sunrise.		Sunset.	
1 (Thurs)	do	6h. 11m.	do	7h. 0m
2 (Friday)	do	6h. 10m.	do	7h. 0m
3 (Saturday)	do	6h. 10m	do	7h. 1m
4 (Sunday)	do	6h. 10m	do	7h. 1m
5 (Monday)	do	6h. 9m.	do	7h. 2m

PHASES OF THE MOON.—New Moon, May 6th 1h. 54-3m p.m.; First Quarter, 13th, 5h. 15-0m p.m.; Full Moon, 20th, 0h. 48·1 a. p.m.; Last Quarter, 28th, 5h. 33·7m. a. m.

THELMA stands for all that is good in perfume. Delightful odor, permanence, and delicacy. No wonder THELMA is so popular A trial of it will convince you.—MADON SONS & Co. The Original MADON'S Crawford Market, Bombay.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE charges for announcement of BIRTHS MARRIAGES, DEATHS and MEMORIAM NOTICES, which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender, are Rs. 2 for six lines or less, and 8 as. for every additional line. CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

BOMBAY.

MARRIAGE.

ORMISTON CHANT—BAKER—April 30th, Thomas Clement Ormiston Chant, A.M.I. C.E., to Dorothy Ethel Lillian, only daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Daniel Baker of Chelmsford, Essex.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

DEATH.

LOCKHART—In London, on the 23rd April, Captain Basil Stewart Lockhart, 120th Rajputana Infantry, only son of Mr. and Mrs. R. Stewart Lockhart. (By telegraph.)

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

High Court, Vacation Sitting, 11-30 a.m.
Continental Tyre and Rubber Company, opening of New Works, Mount-road, Mazagon, 11-30
Bombay Corporation, 3-40 p.m.
Opening of the New Building of the Masina Hospital, Victoria-road, Byculla.
Alcock, Ashdown and Co., Annual Meeeing, Royal Insurance Building, Fort, 5 p.m
Olympia Picture Palace, Sandhurst-road.
Cinema De Luxe, 6-30 and 10 p. m.
Excelsior Cinematograph, 6-30 to 8; 8-30 to 9-30; and 10 to 11-30.
America-India Cinematograph, Charni-road.
Alcazar Cinematograph, Edwardes Theatre, 6-30 and 10 p. m.

Maxim: A man is saved from much trouble by his truthfulness.

THE ENGLISH MAILS.

ARRIVAL.

The P. and O. Co.'s s. s. "Persia" with the outward mails of the 18th instant, left Aden at 3-30 p.m. on Sunday and is expected to arrive in Bombay at 5 a. m. on Friday next.

DEPARTURE.

The P. and O. Co.'s mail steamer "Egypt" leaves Bombay harbour at 2-39 p.m. on Saturday next.

RAILWAY TIME-TABLE.

[In force from 1st March 1913.]

The following are the hours of arrival and departure of the principal Mail and Express trains at and from Victoria Terminus and Colaba daily. Standard time is given in all cases:—

G. I. P. RAILWAY.

	Arr.	Dep.
Punjab Mail	12-35	19-14
Calcutta Mail (via Jubbulpur)	13-20	21-0
Calcutta Mail (via Nagpur)	8-45	14-0
Madras Mail	6-0	22-0
Poona Mail	11-10	14-45
Delhi Express (3rd and inter. class)	6-50	7-30
Poona Express	19-35	8-0
Manmad Express	12-20	14-20
Postal Express for Punjab ...		*
do do for Calcutta ...		*
do do for Madras ...		*

* Four hours after Mail steamer is signalled on Fridays only.

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

	Arr.	Dep.
Northern Express	7-30	21-0
Guzerat Mail	8-35	21-50
Third Class Express ...	6-45	17-0

MUSIC AT THE PRINCESS M. GYMKHANA.—By kind permission of Lt.-Col. R. C. H. Barnard, V. D. and officers, the Band of the 1st Battalion, G. I. P. Ry. Volunteers, will play the following programme of music under the direction of Mr. A. H. Dewall, Bandmaster, commencing at 6-15 p.m., to-day:—

March ..... El Abanico .....A. Javaloyes
Overture .....Poet and Peasant..Supps
Selection .....Princess Caprice...Leo Fall
Song (Cornet Solo).....Rose of my Heart..Lohr
Dance ..... In the Shadows...Finck
Melodi s from The Girl in the Train ..... Leo Fall
Valse .....The Quaker Girl...Monckton

DEATH OF A YOUNG PATHARE PRABHU.—The death, after 12 days' illness of Mr. Bapujee Sunderji Dhurandhur (alias Kaka), third grandson of the late Mr. Janardhun Abaji Chitewale, a wealthy Prabhu, occurred at the age of 41 years at his residence in New Wadi, on Tuesday morning. The deceased leaves behind his elder brother and a large circle of relatives and friends to mourn his loss. The funeral was largely attended.

BOMBAY PORT TRUST

PILOTAGE STATEMENT.

	For week ending 11th Apr. 1913.	Total from 1st to 11th April, 1913.	For week ending 1th Apr 1912.	Total from 1st to 11th April, 1912.
Vessels piloted into harbour.	31	49	23	36
Vessels piloted out of harbour.	25	46	27	41
Vessels transported	19	34	14	21
Vessels attended to	2	2	3	3
Vessels warped...	...	1	1	1

BRIGADE ORDERS.

(By Maj.-Genl. G. F. Gorringe, C. B., C.M.G., D.S.O.)

Colonel R. W. L Dunlop, C. I. E., V. D., Commandant, Bombay Volunteer Rifles, has been granted leave of absence from 23rd April to 1st May.

MORTALITY IN BOMBAY.

Returns of cases of plague in Bombay city reported from 6 a.m. on the 29th April to 6 a.m. on the 30th April:—

	Attacks	Deaths.
Total.....	41	41
Total mortality for to-day from all causes	...	143

THE WEATHER.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, April 30.

There has been rain in Kashmir, Assam and in the Peninsula, but the amounts were only small, except Sibsagar, where six inches were recorded. The pressure distribution, such as hot and dry winds, prevail over the central parts of the country and the Gangetic plain, where very high temperatures continue to be experienced.

Forecast:—No large change.

STORM SIGNAL.

The following telegram was received yesterday, by the Port Officer, Bombay, from the Meteorological Department, Simla:—

Disturbance has now ceased to affect coast stations, but we cannot say definitely that it has not moved into North Arabian Sea. Signals had better be kept up for the present.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Wednesday, the 30th April 1913 giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Rainfall has been local in the extreme north. Rawalpindi records 0·16." Skies have almost cleared over nearly the whole division. The air has become damper in the area of rainfall. Maximum temperature is below the average at Lahore. The minimum is in excess at Multan.

The United Provinces.—Skies are clear or lightly clouded. The air is generally drier. Temperature during day is in excess in the north-eastern districts.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are almost clear, Humidity is above the average in upper Sind and normal or in defect over the rest of the division. Night temperature is in excess at Jacobabad and Ajmer.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies are moderately to heavily clouded. Humidity is normal or in excess. Day temperature is above the average at Bhavnagar Para and Deesa. Night temperature is in defect at Deesa and in excess in south Central India west.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Local rain has fallen in the north Bombay Deccan. Poona has had 0·69." Skies are lightly to moderately clouded. The moisture in the air is above the average at Poona and Belgaum. Maximum temperature is in excess at Bijapur and Nizamabad. The minimum is much higher than usual at most places.

General Remarks.—Light precipitation has been reported from the extreme north during a thunder-storm. Skies have now cleared over the Greater portion to the north of latitude 24 deg. N. Moderate showers are recorded at Poona. The disturbance in Sind appears to have passed in the submontane districts of the Punjab.

A few thunderstorms are likely in the Bombay Deccan, west Central Provinces and on the Malabar coast.

Appended is Wednesday's report of the Meteorological Reporter for Western India based on observation taken at 8 o'clock.

Names of Stations.	Maximum temperature during the past 24 hours	Minimum temperature during the past 24 hours.	Rainfall past 24 hours.	Rainfall since 1st Nov. to date.
Bushire (29th)	80·3	69·5	...	6·9
Jask ...	90·3	74·3	...	4·18
Muskat (29th)	97·3	85·1	...	5·50
Multan	101·3	76·5	...	1·11
Rawalpindi ...	96·4	61·8	0·16	5·11
Lahore ..	96·6	67 8	0·01	3·32
Sibsagar ...	...	...	...	...
Ambala ...	104·5	72·5	...	6·03
Delhi ...	103·0	79·8	...	2·37
Agra ...	110·0	81·5	...	2·00
Mainpuri ...	111·3	75·6	...	1·84
Jhansi ...	109·5	83·5	...	?
Cawnpore ...	110·2	77·4	...	4·83
Allahabad ...	111·6	78·0	...	4·39
Jacobabad ...	104·1	74·8	...	0·44
Karachi ...	87·0	78·0	...	1·27
Ajmer ...	104·6	84·2	...	0·33
Jaipur ...	107·2	74·1	...	0·47
Kotah ...	109·6	84·6	...	0·56
Bhuj... ...	106·0	74·0	...	0·00
Dwarka ...	88·3	79·2	...	0·40
Veraval ...	88·1	77·8	...	0·03
Rajkot ...	107·1	71·8	...	0·48
Bhavnagar Para ...	108·0	80·3	...	0·44
Surat ...	99·9	79·6	...	0·34
Ahmedabad ...	110·3	69·4	...	0·44
Deesa ...	106·9	76·0	...	0·76
No much ...	105·6	83·1	...	3·74
Indore ...	105·6	83·1	...	3·74
Jubbulpore ...	107 8	80·3	...	7·43
Saugor ...	...	...	...	...
Hoshangabad ...	109·1	81·9	...	3·94
Khandwa ...	111·2	86·1	...	4·30
Akola ...	112·7	82·5	...	1·65
Amraoti ...	109·8	87·3	...	0·32
Nagpur ...	111·1	91·8	...	1·24
Chanda ...	110·0	84·0	...	6·24
Raipur ...	109 7	87·6	...	3 50
Bombay ...	91·0	80·4	...	3 62
Ratnagiri ...	91·8	81·9	...	10·70
Mormugao ...	92·0	83·2	...	3·25
Karwar ...	91·2	83·0	...	3·24
Malegaon ...	104·9	81·6	...	5·07
Ahamednagar ...	101·1	80·5	...	1·18
Poona ...	100·5	67·8	0·69	3·41
Sholapur ...	107·8	80·6	...	1·01
Bijapur ...	105·7	81·8	...	2·33
Belgaum ...	98 3	70·0	...	2·39
Aurangabad ...	103·9	86·7	...	1·15
Nizamabad (Indur)	108·9	83·7	...	3·31
Hyderabad ...	105·4	81·2	...	1·90
Mangalore ...	92 3	82·8	...	4·00
Calicut ...	93·3	82·1	0·03	4 02
Cochin ...	90·7	83·7	0·01	8·76
Colombo ...	88·0	75·0	...	53·09
Masulipatam ...	97·8	82·2	...	2·27
Bellary ...	106·5	82·3	...	3·92
Cuddapah ...	107·5	81·5	...	10·12
Madras ...	95·0	79·5	...	11·99
Bangalore ...	96·3	71 8	...	3·18
Coimbatore ...	99·4	76·3	...	14·34
Trichinopoly ...	103·1	81·3	...	6·27
Negapatam ...	94·7	80 2	...	27·17

STANDARD BAROMETER READINGS.

The following information is published in order that vessels in the Bombay Harbour may, by comparison with a standard instrument, ascertain the errors of their barometers:—

The reading of the Standard Barometer at the Colaba Observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 80 deg. F, and to the level of the tide, at 8-45 a. m. (Standard Time) on the 30th April 1913 was 29·993 inches. For temperature corrections applicable to mercurial barometers of ships, the reading of the ship's barometer is to be increased or decreased by ·013 inch for every 5 degrees, according as the temperature of the attached thermometer is respectively below or above 80 deg. F. In case of the Aneroid, no temperature correction is needed. For correcting the ship's barometer, either mercurial or Aneroid, for the height of the barometer cistern above the tide level in the stream at 8-45 a. m (Standard Time), the ship's barometer reading should be increased by ·010 inch for every 10 feet of this height, to make it comparable with the observatory barometer reading given above.

CURRENT EASTERN NEWS.

H. E. the Hon. Mr. R. E. Stubbs assumed independent command of the administration of Ceylon on the 24th instant, the three months' leave of Sir Henry McCallum, who left on the 23rd January, having expired.

With regard to the statement in Rangoon that nothing has been heard for two months of Captain Pritchard and Waterfield, who left Hkampeti Long for Assam in February, a letter, dated early in April, has reached Simla from Captain Pritchard. He was then passing through the wild country to the north of Hkampeti Long.

The cable ship "Colonia," owned by the Telegraph Construction and Maintenance Co., whose work it is to lay the new Orient cable which is to run from England as far East as Hongkong, arrived in Colombo on the 23rd instant from Penang, after laying the Penang-Colombo section of the new cable. The end of the cable had then to be landed at Colombo.

The Zemindars of the Agra Province propose forming themselves into an Association similar to the British Indian Association of the Taluqdars of Oudh. They state that all other Provinces of India possess their own Central Associations and their own press, and the landholders of Agra alone are without this machinery for the expression of their views and the betterment of their conditions.

THE Government of India has selected as successor to the Chiefship of Mandi State, Mian Jogindra Singh, the nearest male relative of Raja Bhawani Sen, the deceased ruler, who died without heir and without having made an adoption. Mian Jogindra Singh being a minor, the State will be administered by the Government until he comes of age.

The Rev. A. G. Fraser, Principal of Trinity College, Kandy, a son of Sir Andrew Fraser, late Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, met with a serious motor accident in Ceylon some days ago, says the "Englishman". While motoring from Kandy to Nuwara Elya, the car went off the road and fell about forty feet below. Mr. Fraser went down with the car and had a miraculous escape.

The cotton crop this time has exceeded all estimates in Dhragandhra. The spacious compounds of both the ginning factories and the cotton press are full of cotton, and the ginning factories are working day and night; at Hulwad and Seethapur also the ginning factories are working day and night. The services of charkhawalas men, who gin cotton with a machine worked by hand have been engaged by the merchants.

District Boards in the Madras Presidency are setting an excellent example in the matter of constructing short lines of railway, and the returns which they get from their investments strengthen their financial position materially. The Guntur Board are now bearing the cost of a branch line from Tenali, south of Bezvada to Repalli, a distance of 22 miles. This is on the broad-gauge, a new departure as these local lines are generally of a small gauge. The railway is on the Kistna delta and will be worked by the Madras and Southern Mahratta Company. It should yield a handsome income to the District Board, as the country served is very fertile.

The extraordinary series of animated pictures entitled "Natures Zoo," taken by the eminent hunter and animal photographer, Mr. Cherry Kearton, was exhibited on the 10th instant before a large number of specially invited guests, at the Palace Theatre, London. The pictures start in India, where we see a tame elephant, with Mr. Kearton and others on his back, pushing his way through the jungle, breaking down big trees that bar his path; a most fearsome python of immense size moving stealthily along in quest of prey, troops of monkeys leaping from tree to tree; a man-eating tiger driven across the open by the Maharajah of Mysore's beaters; and many other "strange and wonderful" things.

The "Empress of Russia" arrived in Colombo harbour on the 25th instant on her maiden voyage to China, Japan and Vancouver. She is the second biggest steamer to enter the harbour, the first being the well-known tourist ship "Cleveland" of 17,000 tons, which was there only a few days ago. The "Empress of Russia," with her sister ship, the "Empress of Asia," marks a new epoch in Trans-Pacific travel. These two vessels will be by far the largest plying between the American Continent, Japan, and China, measuring 590 ft. in length, 68 ft. in breadth, 46 ft. in depth, and of about 16,850 tons gross. Their full speed is 21 knots an hour.

It is to be hoped that a new impetus will be given to the silk industry in Bengal by the result of the work accomplished at Berhampur in sericultural research. It is announced that a prolific, pure white, Japanese race of silk-worm seed-cocoons has been produced. The race is guaranteed to stand the Bengal heat as well as the 'nistari' worms. The amount of silk obtainable per cocoon is stated to be much greater than that derived from the ordinary Bengal cocoons; and it is expected that the white silk will fetch a higher price than the ordinary Bengal yellow fabric. The new cocoon thus would appear to be one of the most promising varieties yet tried in India. If it should prove as profitable as is anticipated, the ryots of the silk districts in Bengal will doubtless take up its culture readily, and we may see a welcome advance in this important industry.

The Simla Municipal Committee has resolved that under the Punjab Municipal Act, the Health Officer "be authorised to destroy, or cause to be destroyed any dog suffering or reasonably suspected to be suffering from rabies, or bitten by any dog suffering or suspected as aforesaid immediately; to confine, or cause to be confined, any dogs found wandering about streets or public places without collars or other marks distinguishing them as private property, and to charge a fee of 4 annas a day or portion of a day for such detention; and to destroy or otherwise dispose of any such dog if it is not claimed within one week, and the fee paid; and that a standing order be issued, and public notice given that any dogs without collars or other marks distinguishing them as private property found straying in the streets or beyond the enclosures of the houses of the owners of such dogs shall be destroyed accordingly, and no damages shall be payable in respect of any dog destroyed under this order."

Paisley Flour goes a long way because it is a raising powder—it is not a self-raising flour.

Only one part of Paisley Flour is mixed with eight parts of ordinary flour. This makes a self-raising flour that is always fresh, because

"PAISLEY FLOUR"
The SURE raising powder

keeps far better in its packet than self-raising flour.

NEW LIFE FOR WEAK PEOPLE.

PROF. JAMES'
ELECTRO-TONIC PEARLS.
POSITIVELY CURE.

All Nervous Diseases, Sleeplessness, Failing Memory, &c., and restore Brain Fag, Incapacity for Study or Business, General Debility, Premature Decay, Exhausted Vitality, the result of overwork and dissipation. They are a great



NERVE TONIC AND BLOOD BUILDER

and will bring back the pink glow of health to pale chee

MARKET REPORT.

LONDON MARKETS.

LONDON, April 29. BOMBAY, APRIL 30.

FINANCIAL.

	Rates.	Plus.	Minus.
2 1-2 per cent. Consols	74 7-8		unchgd
3 do. Rentes.	85 3-4		1-4
3 -3 do. Sterling Loan... ...	93 1-4		unchgd
do. do. Gov. Securities.. ...	64 1-16		unchgd
Bar Silver in London Spot ...	27 15-16		1-8
do. 2 months' hence	28 1-8		1-8
Bar Silver in New York	60 5-8		1-4
Exchange on London at Paris ...	25·20		unchgd
do. do. at Berlin.	20·46 1-2		1-2
do. do. New York	4·85 5-8		unchgd
Discount Bank of England Rate ...	4 1-2	since	
do Short London Bills	17th Apl.		
3 months' sight...	3 3-4	1-16	
do. Indian Bank Bills 6 months' sight ...	3 5-8	1-16	
do. 3 months' Fine Trade Bills ...	4 3-8		unchgd
do. 6 months' Fine Trade Bills ...	4 3-8		unchgd
Interest day-to-day Loans.. ...	8	1-8	
do. 7 day Market Loans ...	3		unchgd

Bar Gold. ...77·9 unchgd.
Exchange on India 30 days' sight (Bank buyers rate) is 3 7-32d. unchanged.
Closing tone of silver—Fall caused by China selling.
Amount paid into the Bank of England about £125,000.

COTTON.

LIVERPOOL—

Spot	Easier.	Moderate business.
Futures		...Easy
Manchester		Buyers operating
Total Sales	...	8,000 bales.
Sold on Speculation and for Export	...	500 "
Imports	...	10,000 "
Mid-Americans	...	6·62—32
Egyptian F. G. F. Brown...		9·25—35

New York 11 a.m., May 11·28 July 11·34.
New York Noon call May 11·34 July 11·38.
New Orleans 10 a.m. May 12·00 July 11·75.

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES:—

April-May.	May-June.	June-July.	July-Aug.
6·34 —07	6·34 —07	6·32 —07	6·29 —07
Aug.-Sept.	**Sept.-Oct.**	**Oct.-Nov.**	
6·20 —07	6·07 —07	6·01 —06	
Nov.-Dec.	**Dec.-Jan.**	**Jan.-Feb.**	
5·98 —06	5·97 —05	5·96 —06	

NEW YORK— Bales.

Day's Receipts at U. S. Ports	16,000
" Receipts at " last year	24,000
" Exports to Great Britain	nil
" Exports to Continent	nil
Spot Cotton	11·80+10
Futures—Month of Mar.	11·35+10
Futures—Month of May	11·37 unchgd.

Advanced on bull support and shorts covering, and declined owing to commission house liquidation.

NEW ORLEANS—

Spot cotton	12 3-16—1-16
Futures month of Mar.	11·98—02
Futures month of May	11·75—12
Tone of Spot Cotton	Quiet.

Liverpool, April 28.

Tone Dhooties and Shirtings—Firm but little doing.

Tone Cloths.	Quiet.	Prices	Steady
Weft American " 36"		...	11 3-4
Weft Egyptian " 80"		...	18 5-8
Tone—Yarn—Market		..	Quiet
Weft Egyptian " 32"		...	12 3-8
Twist " 32" W T C		...	10 1-4—1-8
Twist " 32" B		...	10 5-8—1-3
Cloth Gunni's 20 36inch		...	13-9
Twist " 36" W T C		...	10 1-2—1-8
Twist " 36" B		...	10 7-8—1-3
Twist " 42"		...	12 1-2
Twist American " 60"		...	16 7-8
Twist Egyptian " 60"		...	17 1-2
Twist Egyptian " 80"		...	22

Grey shirtings 39 in. by 37 1-2 38 yds 16 by 12 8 lbs Red Heading 7 9
" " 44 in. by 39 yds 14 by 13-8 lbs ... 8 5
White Nainsooks 28 in. by 18 yds 16 by 13 to 16-15 Gauge ... 3 1 1-4
" Mull 28 in. by 18 yds 14 by 12 Green Ends ... 2 3
" Shirtings 32-35 in. by 42 yds Lieipmann No 1500 ... 13 6 1-4
40s Banner Mill Twist 10 7-8—1-4
Geo Mayall's Yarn 10 7-8—1-8
F. G. F. Tinnevely C I F—Liverpool 6 5-16
Buyers or Sellers ... ...Sellers
months ... ...Apr.-May pence

Water Twist American	30s.	10 1-4—1-8
" " "	40s.	11 1-2—1-8
Mule " "	40s.	11 1-8—1-8
" " "	50s.	12 7-8—1-3
" " "	60s.	15—1-8
" " Egyptian	40s.	16 5-8
" " "	50s.	17 1-8
" " "	60s.	18 1-8

WHEAT.

Wheat White Delhi ... Nominal.
Do. Months— ... .
Do. Name of Ports— .....
Wheat White Karachi ...39+1-4
Do. Months ... May-June.
Do. Name of Ports—London—Sellers.
Wheat Red Karachi ... 38 1-2+1-4
Do Month— ... May-June.
London—Nominal
Tone—Quiet.
South Australian Wheat ...38 3-4unchgd
April-May—Sellers

SOUTH AMERICAN WHEAT.

Rosario Santa Fe ... 37 3-4unchgd
Do Months— ... June-July.
Sellers—Quiet
Barletta Russo— ...Nominal.
Do Months ... do

SEEDS.

RAPESEED—
Yellow Cawnpore per 416 lbs 36 p.c. ex-ship. ... 50 1-2 unchgd
Do. Months— ... April-May.
Do. Name of Ports—Dunkirk—Sellers
Yellow Gujarat, per 416 lbs. 35 p. c. ex-ship ...52 1-2—1-4
Do. Months— ... April-May.
Do. Name of Ports.—D'kirk—Sellers.
Brown Cawnpore ... 44 3-4—1-4
Do. Months— ... April-May.
Do. Name of Ports.—D'kirk—Done.
Tone—Quiet.

LINSEED—
Bombay, per 416lbs ex-ship ... 47—1-8
Do. Months— ... Apr -May
Do. Name of Ports—D'kirk—Sellers
Tone—Quiet.
Linseed Argentine—La Plata...43 1-2unchgd
Do. Months— ... April-May.
Do. Name of Ports—Antwerp—Sellers.

COTTONSEED.—
Bombay Cottonseed ... £ 6-13-9+0-0-3
April-May—Hull—Sellers—Quiet but steady.

MISCELLANEOUS.

COFFEE—
In New York Fair Rio (No. 7 quality) ... 11 3-8—1-8

RUBBER—
Para Rubber ... 3 4 1-2
April-May—Buyers.—Firm

METALS—

Copper Braziers	£ 81—1-4
Yellow Metal	4 7d. unchgd
Standard Copper G M B	£ 67 1-8—5-16

FREIGHTS—
Coals:—Cardiff to Bombay —12s.—Value.

ARRIVALS:—
"Lindenfels," "Patagonia."

SUGAR—
German Granulated Sugar C&F India (Double bags)..13 6 3 4unchgd
Do. Months of Shipment... May-Aug.—Sellers.
Tone—Steady—Moderate business
Hungarian Crystals Sugar C & F India ... 12 8 1-4—3-4
Do Months of Shipments—April-May—Sellers.
Tone—Very dull.
German Beet-root 50 p.c. ...9 9 1-2 unchgd.
Months of Shipments ...May—Sellers.
10 1+1-4d. Oct.-Dec.—Sellers.
Tone—Steadier—Fair business doing.
E A B & Similar Crystals C & F India ...14 2 1-4unchgd
Months of Shipments ...May-Sept.—Sellers,
Tone—Quiet.
Mauritius Crystals C & F Calcutta and Bombay ...12 3
Month of Shipments ...May—Value.
Tone—Firm.
Java Sugar.—Unchanged. Steady—Nothing doing.

BOMBAY MARKETS.

WEDNESDAY EVENING.] [30TH Apr. 1913.

EXPORTS OF BAR SILVER FROM BOMBAY BY RAIL on 28th April, 1913.

By	Bars.	Ounces.
G. I. P. Railway.....	104	122,040
B. B. and C. I. Ry...	118	142,915

FINANCIAL.

MONEY:—
Bank of Ben. rate since 17th April 1913 6 p.c.
Bank of Bom. " " 3rd April 1913 7 "
Bank of Mad. " " 31st Dec. 1912 8 "

EXCHANGE—
The market opened steady and unchanged at 1s. 4 1-32d. T.T. and 1s. 4 1-16d. Demand, but 1-32 better was offering in places at which some business was done. Bills have been placed to a moderate extent a current rates. Far Eastern rates are irregular.

We quote.—

T.T on London	...1s. 4 1-32d.
Demand Draft	...1s. 4 1-16d.
Credits 3 months' sight	...1s. 4 9-32d.
Do. do forward	...1s. 4 1-4d. 23rd May
Do, do Francs	... 171 1-4
Do. do Marks	... 139 1-4
Hongkong 60 days' sight	... 148
Shanghai "	... 202 3-4
Japan "	... 148 1-4

GOVERNMENT PAPER.—
The market opened at 95 7-8 for the settlement to-day and a fair business was done at this rate and 1-16 lower for the settlement. Closing quotations are as under

We quote.—

Cash	Rs.	95 14 0
1st Settlement	"	95 0 0 Buyers

BULLION.—
Bar Silver in London yesterday was 1-8 lower both for ready and forward at 27 15-16 and 28 1-8 respectively. New York was 1-4 down at 60 5-8. The local market has fluctuated during the day, opening at 70 1-2 ex duty for the first settlement, advancing to 71 and closing at 70 3-4. A moderate business is reported and rates for all positions close as under.

We quote.—

English Bar Gold	Rs.	24	0 G
Australian Gold	"	23	15 6
Sovereigns Gold	"	15	0 0
Silver (ex duty)			
Ready	"	70	2 0
1st Settlement	"	70	1 0
2nd Settlement	"	71	2 0
Silver (cum duty)			
Ready	"	79	8 0
1st Settlement March	"	80	2 0
2nd Settlement	"	80	8 0

COTTON.

MARKET REPORTS.—
Yesterday May futures in New York closed 10 points higher, while July futures were unchanged. Spot cotton was also 10 points up. New Orleans closed 2 and 3 points down in futures and 1-16 lower in Spot. The political situation affected Liverpool more than other markets, and a rumour that Austria had declared war against Montenegro caused a sharpish decline at the close. This rumour needs confirmation. The home markets are, however, likely to be dominated by politics at the moment. Locally we have no change to report. There is very little doing for forward delivery and rates cloee as under.

A moderate business has been done in ready cotton at current rates.

QUOTATIONS.—

Fine M. G. Broach	... Rs.	284	May
Fine M. G. Wardha-Hinganghat	... "	284	"
Fine M. G. Nagpur	... "	281	"
Fine M. G. Yeotmal	... "	276	"
Fine M.G. Dhamangaon Pulgaon	... "	278	"
F. M. G. Khamgaon-Akola	... "	265	"
Fine M. G. Khandesh	"	255	"
Fine M. G. Bengal	... "	248	"
Sawginned Dharwar	... "	285	Apl.-May
Good H. G. Westerns	... "	279	"

LIVERPOOL OPENER.—

Opening Tone	...	Quiet.
Estimated Sales	...	10,000
Total Imports	...	7,000

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES:—

Apr.-May.	May-June.	June-July.
6·33 —01	6·33 —01	6·30 —02
July-August.	**Aug.-Sept.**	**Sept.-Oct.**
6·28 —01	6·19 —01	6·06 —01
Oct.-Nov.	**Nov.-Dec.**	**Dec.-Jan.**
6·00 —01	5·97 —01	5·96 —01

SEEDS AND WHEAT.

LINSEED:—
The market is quiet.

Ready	... Rs.	7	10	0 R.T.
May	... "	8	5	6 R.T.

RAPESEED:—
The market steady.
We quote:—

Brown Delhi Apl-May	Rs.	8	10	0 R.T.
Yellow Cawnpore Apl.-My	"	8	11	6 R.T.
Yellow Gujrat Apl.-May	...	"	8	11 0 R.T.

GINGELLYSEED:—
Tone—Quiet.

Black Kutni	... "	49	0	0
Yellow Hinganghat	"	62	8	0
Yellow Secunderabad	"	60	0	0

POPPYSEED:—
Tone—Quiet. We quote:—
Ready ... Rs. 11 15 0 B.T.

CASTORSEED:—
Tone—Quiet but steady. We quote:—
Ready ... Rs. 36 0 0

COTTONSEED:—
Tone—Quiet. We quote:—
Ready ... Rs. 26 0 0

GROUNDNUTS:—
Tone—Quiet. We quote:—

Bold	... Rs.	48	0	0
Small	... "	46	0	0

MOWRASEED—
Tone—Quiet. We quote:—
June—September ... Rs. 8 5 0 B.T.

WHEAT:—
The market is quiet.
We quote:—

White Pessi 85 p.c. ready	Rs.	5	8	0 B.T.
White Delhi Apl.-May	"	5	11	0 B.T.

SHARES.

BANKS.

Bank of Bombay	...	1,715
Bank of India	...	65
Eastern Bank	...	86 1-2
Indian Specie	...	67

MILLS.

David	...	505
Kohinoor	...	745
Manookji Petit	...	3,190
New Great Eastern	...	252 1-2
Standard	...	1,315

MISCELLANEOUS.

Bombay E. S. & T. C. Ord		190
Bombay E. S. & T. C. Pre		175
Bombay S N Ordy	...	252 1-2
Colaba Land and Mill...		1,440
Shivrajpur M. Syndicate		20 1-2
Sirdar Carbonic Gas Co Ord.		71
Tata Hydro E. P. S. Co., Ord.		920
Treacher and Co	...	477 1-2

RAILWAY.

Tapti Valley	...	595

DAY'S RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of produce into Bombay, during the 24 hours ended at 6 p.m., on yesterday:—

Cotton	...	11,812 bales.
Wheat	...	63,564 cwts.
Linseed	...	39,119 "
Rapeseed	...	7,308 "
Gingellyseed	...	3,828 "
Poppyseed	...	9,032 "
Groundnuts	...	1,305 "
Castorseed	...	24,556 "
Rice	...	35,368 "
Myrabollams	...	5,593 "
Cottonseed	...	29,124 "
Mowrassed	...	nil
Gram	...	3,514 "
Jeowar	...	13,781 "
Maize	...	38 "
Barley	...	2,243 "

GRIFFITHS' COMMERCIAL TELEGRAMS.

NEW YORK, Apr. 29.

COTTON.

Day's Receipts at U.S. Ports.		16,000 Bales
Exports to Great Britain	...	7,000 do
Exports to Continent	...	12,000 do
Spot Cotton at New York	...	11·80+1
Future Cotton at New York May	...	11·35+10
Future Cotton at New York July	...	11·37
Tone Market at closing Spot		Steady
Tone Market at closing Futures	...	do

General Tone of Market:—
Advanced early on bull support and short covering—Dsblined later on commission house liquidation.

NEW ORLEANS, Apr. 29.

Spot Cotton at New Orleans	...	12 3-16—1-16
Future Cotton at New Orleans—May	...	11·93— 2
Future Cotton at New Orleans—July.	...	11·75— 3
Opening tone of Market—		Quiet

LIVERPOOL, Apr. 28.

Cotton.—The Liverpool market opened for spot— ... Steady and closed steady
Do. The Liverpool market closed for futures ... Quiet.
Do. The Liverpool market closed for East Indians. ... do
Total Day's Sales ... ... 8,000 bales.
Sales on spec. and export ... 500 "
Sales of Surats ... .
Total Day's Imports ... 6,000
Egyptian F. G. Fair Brown ... 9·85
Mid-American at Liverpool ... 6·68—2
Cotton Dely Mid Uplands G O C
Liverpool.

Apr.-May	...	6·34—7
May-June	...	6·34—7
June-July	...	6·32—7
July-Aug.	...	6·29—7
Aug.-Sept.	...	6·19—7
Sept.-Oct.	...	6·07—7
Oct.-Nov.	...	6·03—3
Nov.-Dec.	...	5·98—6
Dec.-Jan.	...	5·97—6

Manchester piece goods market—Demand is active. Fair demand from Calcutta for Grey shirtings.

LONDON, Apr. 29.

WHEAT AND SEEDS.

Linseed, 4 p. c. Refraction, Landed Terms (per 410 lbs)...Apr.-June—Ldn. 45 3 Sellers
Do. Bombay exship (per 416lbs) ... Apr.-May—H'burg ... ... 47 3 Done
Previous prices ... 43 6
Do. La Plata ...Apr.-May—H'burg ... 43 3 "
Do. Tone of Market at close. Steady
Do. Tendency of the Market— ..... Sellers
Linseed Oil Spot Pipes...Apr— £25- 7-6 "
do ... May-June— £ 25-0-0 "
Do. Tone of Market at close, Steady
Do. total afloat for U. K. ...
Do. River Plate exports ...
Poppyseed Canal ...Apr.-May—Hamburg... 66 9 "
Do. Tone of Market at close. Steady
Rapeseed Calcutta Brown Canal .....
Do. Yellow Cawnpore, per 416 lbs 85 p.c. exship Apr.-May—Dunkirk ... 50 6
Do. Yellow Guzerat, per 416 lbs. 85 p. c. exship Apr.-May—Dunkirk ... 52 6 "
Do. Cawnpore usual bold .....
Do. Jamba Red— ... .
Do. Tone of Market at close. Steady
Cottonseed, Bombay parcels. Apr.-May—Hull ...£6-14-0 "
Do. Tone of Market at Close.. Steady
Gingellyseed. Bombay 15 p.c. Mar.-Apr.—London. .....
Wheat. Choice white Karachi Apr.-May—London...39 9 "
Do. F A Q Red Karachi (per 492 lbs.) Apr.-May—London... 38 9 "
Do. Club No. 2...Apr.-May—London ... 39 3 "
Do. Choice white Delhi Apr.-May—London— Noml.
Do. Tone of Market at Close. Quiet
Do. South Australian ... Apl-May
Do. Rosario Santa Fe, 62 lbs. do
Do. do. Tone of Market at Close ... .
Do. Red Graded American per central—May. ...7 9 1-2 option
Do. Afloat to U. K.... ... 3,650,000 qrs
Do. Stock at U. S. Ports.... .....

LONDON, Apr. 29.

SUGAR.

German Beet-root 88 per cent Sellers F. O. B. Hamburg...Apr-May 9 9 3-4 "
German Beetroot. 88 per cent F. O. B. H'burg. May 9 10 1-2 "
" Closing Tone of Market. Quiet
German Granulated C. and F. India (double Bags) Apr.-May ...13 1 1-2 "
German Granulated C. and F. India. (double Bags) May-June— 13 1 1-2 "
German Closing Tone Market— Quiet
Austrian Crystals B. R. B. C. and F India Apl.-May 12 4 1-2 "
Austrian Crystals B. R. B. C. and F. India May-June 12 5 1-4 "
Do. Closing Tone of Market. Quiet
Mauritius Crystals ...Apr. 12 3 "
Do. Closing Tone of Market.. Quiet
E. A. B. and Similar Crystals C. and F. India (double Bags)— Apr.-May 13 6 "
E. A. B. and Similar Crystals C. & F. India (double Bags)— May-June... 13 9 "
Do. Closing Tone of Market.. Quiet
Special Feature—General Report of Market ... ...

LONDON, Apr. 29.

JAVA SUGAR.

	Value
Java Sugar 16-18 (Average 17) C. I. F. Calcutta Apl.-May...	11 9
Java Sugar 16-18 (Average 17) C. I. F. Calcutta ...June.	11 3
Java Sugar 16-18 (Average 17) C.I.F. Calcutta July-Dec.	10 10 1-2
Java Sugar 16-18 (Average 17) Bombay or Karachi Apl.-May...	11 10 1-2
Java Sugar 16-18 (Average 17) Bombay or Karachi, June	11 4 1-2
Java Sugar 16-18 (Average 17) Bombay or Karachi July-Dec...	11
Java Sugar 26 T. M. O. (or Similar) Calcutta Apl.-May...	12 9
Java Sugar 26 T. M. O. (or Similar) Calcutta...June..	12 3
Java Sugar 26 T. M. O. (or Similar) Calcutta July-Dec....	11 10 1-2
Java Sugar 26 T. M. O. (or Similar) Bom. or Karachi Apl.-May ...	12 10 1-2
Java Sugar 26 T. M. O. (or Similar) Bom or Karachi June...	12 4 1-2
Java Sugar 26 T. M. O. (or Similar) Bom. or Karachi July-Dec. ...	12
Closing Tone of Market } Special Feature ... }	Quiet and unchanged

LONDON, Apr. 29.

METALS.

	£	s.	d.
Copper, Standard G M B ...	67	2	6
" Best English Selected.	74	0	0
" Braziers	81	10	0
" Tone of Market	Quiet		
Hard Spelter	21	15	0
Tin Block F O B Liverpool ...	209	0	0
Yellow Metal			7d
Galvd. Corrugated Sheets, 24 G., G. O. B 1 p.c. F O B L'pool	11	15	0
Pig Iron, No 3 Cleveland ...	3	7	10
Pig Iron No 3 Clarence F O B Middlesboro.	3	8	
Pig Iron Gartsherrie	4	1	
Lead Pig English	18	10	
Tone of Steel Market ...	..... yesterday's		
Silver, Spot ...	27 15-16	28 1-16	
" 2 months hence ...	28 1-8	28 1-4	
Tone of Market— ...	Quiet		

LONDON, Apr 29.

FINANCIAL.

	Yesterday's read
...	28 1-16
...	28 1-4
Silver Spot	27 15-16
Silver 2 Months... ...	28 1-8
Silver Closing Tone of Market—	Quiet.
Silver Tendency, etc. of the Market ...	.....
Rentes 3 p. c.... ...	£ 86 1-8
Consols 2 1-2 p. c. ...	£ 74 7-8
Indian Stock 3 1-2 p. c....	£ 90 1-4
Sterling loan	£ 90 1-4
Govt. Securities 3 p. c. ...	£ 76 1-2
Rupee Paper 3 1-2 p. c. ...	£ 64
Bar Gold per oz. ...	77·9
Opening Tone of Finance Market	Steady
Closing Tone of Finance Market	do
Bank of England Rate of Discount	4 1-2 pr. ct.
Exchange on India 30 Days Sight ...	1 3 7-8
London at Paris Fcs. ...	25·20
Berlin cheques on London Mks	20·47
New york (Demand Bills) dls	4·86 1-2
Interest day to day loans	2 7-8
Do. 7 days Matket loans	3
Discount Bank Bills 3 months Sight ...	3 11-16
Do. Bank Bills 6 months' Sight ...	3 5-8
Fine Trade Bills 3 months	4 3-8
Fine Trade Bills 6 months	4 3-8

LIVERPOOL, Apr. 30.

OPENING COTTON.

Days Estimated Sales ... 8,000 bales.
Tone of Market ... Steady.
Cotton Dely Mid Uplands G. O. C. Liverpool.

Futures.	Latest closing	To-day's opening.
Apl.-May ...	6·34	6·33
May-June...	6·34	6·33
June-July...	6·32	6·31
July-Aug....	6·29	6·28
Aug.-Sept...	6·19	6·18
Sept.-Oct....	6·07	6·06
Oct.-Nov....	6·01	6·00
Nov.-Dec....	5·98	5·97
Dec-Jan...	5·97	5·96

Prices taken at 10-5 a.m.

HOME REMITTANCES.

The Treasury, Calcutta, April 28.

The Weekly Memorandum of Remittance to the Home Treasury:—

Amount Estimated in the Financial Statement to be remitted during 1913-14 ...	£21,650,000
Remitted from 1st April, 1913, to 26th April 1913, by Council Bills (a)	£2,234,031
Balance to be remitted from 27th April 1913 to 31st March 1914	£19,415,969

CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET.

CALCUTTA, April 30.

The share market was dull and inactive with very little inquiry for coal shares, but notwithstanding the prices were, on the whole, well maintained. Conditions were still unsettled in the jute market, and not business was reported. In the gunny market the interest was centred in sacks, for which there was good demand, with Rs. 35 paid for May-June 35-4, for June-July and 25-8, for July-September, with 36 asking late at the close.

DAILY EXPORTS—APRIL 30.

FOR LIVERPOOL.
Castalia s—100 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co; 2,000 cwts cotton seed, Ralli Bros; 15 cwts iron drums, E Hiscock; 136 bales wool, W and A Graham and Co 501 cwts myrabolams, R Prsgji.
Branksome Hall s—20,000 cwts wheat Sanday and Co.

FOR MANCHESTER.
Castalia s—20 bales cotton twist, H M H Esmail and Co.

FOR GLASGOW.
Castalia s—2,000 cwts wheat, Ralli Bros.
Branksome Hall s—3,250 cwts wheat, K Devchand and Co

FOR BARCELONA.
Castali s—450 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co; 25 bales hemp, L Fluschner; 25 bales hemp, E Oomersey; 50 bales hemp E Spinner and Co,

FOR PHILADELPHIA.
Castalia s—30 casks goat skins, C J Mathews and Co.

FOR NEW YORK.
Castalia s—6 bales goat skins, E N Stein.
Eaton Hall c—2,000 cwts castor seed, Ralli Bros.

FOR LONDON.
Egypt s—1,200 lbs Jubblulpur bristles, J H Begbie and Co; 10 bales woolen carpets, W and A Graham and Co; 61 cwts waste rubber, R Park and Co; 105 bales hemp, S Ramrickdass.
Iran s—205 cwts fennel seed, 810 cwts nux vomica, N Morarji; 89 bales sawri cotton, C Peraj and Co; 18,000 cwts cotton seed, Ralli Bros.

FOR HULL.
Persipolis s—3,600 cwts cottonseed, K Devchand and Co.
Huntsman s—50 bales hemp, E Oomersey; 7,000 cwts myrabolams, P Mathuradas and Co; 2,000 cwts cottonseed, K Rugnath; 4,000 cwts cottonseed, G Bhimji; 9,760 cwts cottonseed, Balli Bros; 2,000 cwts cotonseed, D Nanji and Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.
Den of Airlie s—6,600 cwts wheat, Ralli Bros; 813 cwts groundnuts, E Oomersey; 2,012 cwts linseed. J Devji and Co.
Castalia s—58 cwts gum olibanum, J Narberam and Co; 6,800 cwts gram, 6,639 cwts teelseed, and 622 bales cotton Ralli Bros.

FOR DUNKIRK.
Clan Macphee s—2,000 cwts castorseed, L Dreyfus and Co; 110 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co.
Iran s—8,000 cwts rapeseed, 9,000 cwts linseed, Ralli Bros; 110 bales cotton, 2,000 cwts poppyseed, Gaddum and Co.

FOR HAMBURG.
Tannenfels s—1 bdle woolen carpets, Allen Bros; 80 bales cotton fly, Solomon Bros; 2,000 cwts linseed Ralli Bros; 654 cwts bone sinews, E C Nanji; 150 lbs cattle guts, F I Trading and Co; 50 bales hemp, E Oomersey and Co: 37 cwts gum olibanum, G Sojpal.

FOR ANTWERP.
Chanda s—650 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co; 1 cwt groundnuts, Ralli Bros; 100 bales hemp, E Oomersey.
Falls of Nith s—1,000 cwts popyseed, 580 cwts rapeseed 14,997 cwts teelseed, Ralli Bros.

FOR TORRE AMNUZIATA.
Hatument s—68,000 cwts wheat, Ralli Bros

FOR ALEXANDRIA.
Austria s—1,500 cwts gingellyseed, J Fachiri.

FOR TRIESTE.
Austria s—550 bales cotton. W Wolf and Sons; 880 bales cotton Volkart Bros.
Hebsburg s—220 balas cotton, W Wolf and Sons; 100 bales cotton, Volkart Bros.

FOR FUME.
Austria s—1,000 cwts rapeseed, K Devchand and Co.

FOR VENICE.
Austria s—2,000 cwts castorseed, K Devchand and Co.
Habsburg s—400 bales cotton, Volkart Bros

FOR GENOA.
Clintonia s—200 bales cotton, A Blascheck and Co; 200 bales cotton, H Goculdas and Co; 204 bales cotton, 5,360 cwts rapeseed, 1,000 cwts linseed, Ralli Bros. 1,007 cwts myrabolams, J M Billimoria and Co.

FOR ODESSA.
Habsburg s—1,000 cwts gingellyseed, Volkart Bros.

FOR SHANGHAI.
Gisela s—300 bales cotton, Ralli Bros; 700 bales cotton twist, D Sasoon and Co; 300 bales cotton twist, I David; 425 bales cotton twist, Framji Sons and Co.

FOR YOKOHAMA.
African Monarch s—50 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.
Assaye s—100 bales cotton Ralli Bros.

FOR KOBE.
African Monarch s—300 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.
Banca s—100 bales cotton, J A Begbie and Co; 400 bales cotton, A Blascheck and Co; 200 bales cotton, Bombay Co; 100 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co; 200 bales cotton, H Goculdas and Co; 218 bales cotton, N Futehally and Co; 100 bales cotton, G Dossa and Co; 600 bales cotton. Breul and Co; 100 bales cotton, H Nensey and Co.
Assaye s—200 bales cotton, R D Master and Co; 100 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co.

FOR OSAKA.
Banca s—400 bales cotton J A Begbie and Co; 100 bales cotton, A Nansey and Co.

DAILY IMPORTS—APRIL 30.

Steamer Dan from Calcutta, Agents W A Graham and Co; 5,800 tons coal.
Steamer Crossby from Calcutta, Agents T Morrison and Co; 5,830 tons coal.
Steamer Sutherland from Calcutta, Agents Bombay Co Ltd; 5,300 tons coal.
Steamer Habsburg from Trieste Agents A L S N Co; 14 cases clocks, 7 bags coffee, 101 pkgs gum Arabic, 25 bales hides, 3 bdles skins, 10 cases sacharine, 17 cases glass beads, 34 cases sheets, 3,210 cases glass bangles, 116 cases hollow glass, 378 brls iron nails, 6 kribel cheese, 250 bags almonds, 355 cases figs, 613 bales paper, 12 cases paper, 471 cases lampware, 4 brls, oil, 243 case cotton goods, 2 bales cotton goods, 2 cases cotton and silk, 1 case cotton and wool, 107 bales turkey red yarn, 4 cases Turkey red yarn, 10 cases silkens, 71 cases silk yarn, 68 cases soap, 11 cases woolens, 1 bale woolens, 7 cases Cigarettes, 13 cases silver coins.
Steamer Austria from Kobe, A L S N Co; 18 cases glass bead, 4 cases lampware, 437 bags ginger, 4 cases cotton goods. 1 cases, quinine, 516 piece, railway sleeper 1,000 pieces rattan, 5,342 pieces wood planks, 4 cases Umbrellas.

IF YOUR FRIENDS TOLD YOU

The ALBION MILK and SULPHUR SOAP is "pleasant to use and whitens and softens the skin," and "I prefer it to any other," would you miss trying a tablet? These testimonials from ladies of title (with names) are on the wrapper, and thousands (home and abroad) buy the soap. If it suits so many, may it not be worth your attention? It is a Toilet Luxury, delightful in use, delicately perfumed, refreshing and beneficial. British manufacture. Sold by Chemists Stores, Grocers, etc., and at 76, New Oxford-street, London. Established over 35 years.

BOMBAY BANK AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

NAMES.	Amount.	Paid-up.	Last half-yearly Dividend.	Cash Rate.
INDIAN BANKS.				
Allahabad Bank Ld	100	100	18 p c	361
Alliance Bank of Simla Ld ...	100	100	14 "	288
Bank of Bombay...	500	500	13 "	1715
Bank of India ...	100	50	6 "	651-2
Bank of Bengal ...	500	500	14 "	1760
Bank of Madras ...	500	500	12 "	1460
Bank of Rangoon...	100	100	7 "	100
Banktof Baroda ...	100	50	7 "	70
Credi Bank of India Ld ...	50	10	5 "	12
Punjab National Bank ...	100	100	9	175
People's Bank of India ...	100	100	10	27
Specie Bank ...	100	50	7	67
The Bombay Merchants Bank Ld.	100		6¼	12½
Central Bank of India ...	50	25		30½
EXCHANGE BANK.				
Chartered Bank ...	£20	£20	15 p c	£60
Eastern Bank ...	£10	£ 4	4 "	86½
Mercantile Bank(a)	25	12-10	8 "	£21½
Do. (b)	25	12-10	8 "	£21½
Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation ...	dl25	dl.125	£ 4	£87½
National Bank of India ...	25	12½	12½ "	615

SPINNING & WEAVING COMPANIES.

Ahmedabad Advanced ...	500	500	yr. 10	765xd
Alliance ...	1000	1000	...	110
Berar Mfg ...	200	200	...	70
Bombay Cotton Mfg ...	500	500	40	230
Bombay Dyeing and M Co ..	250	250	15	722
Bombay United ...	250	250	Nil	550
Century ...	100	100	3	275
Central India ...	500	500	70	2180
China ...	1000	1000	...	740
Chho Silk ...	500	500	20	425
Colaba Land

LAW INTELLIGENCE

THE HIGH COURT.

POONA POLICE TORTURE.

Mr. Velinkar began his address for Ganapat Govind in the appeal against his conviction in the Poona Police Torture Case now pending before the Chief Justice and Mr. Justice Shah. Counsel submitted, after reading the evidence of Savilia and three others, who, it was stated, were the victims of the alleged torture, that their evidence was conflicting. They had given, at various times, different accounts of the punishment inflicted on them; and their depositions regarding other details were not identical, inasmuch as that stated before the committing magistrate differed from the evidence laid before the Sessions Judge. Their evidence, therefore, was thoroughly unreliable, counsel submitted, and insufficient to convict his client. Further, taking the depositions of other witnesses, counsel could not find anything that would secure a conviction, for there was not a single instance of any of the witnesses having been present when the alleged torture was committed. Their evidence had the same unpardonable discrepancies, often differing from their statements before the various officers. Therefore they could not be relied upon.

Mr. Velinkar then dwelt at length on the evidence, and referred to the various points which ought to prevent his client from being convicted. He therefore requested their Lordships to set aside the conviction of his client.

In conclusion, Mr. Velinkar stated that, assuming that his client's conviction could not be set aside, he would request their Lordships to consider the punishment inflicted on him. His client was an inexperienced youth and fresh from school who, having joined the Police force in a subordinate capacity, was unable to prevent his superior officers from committing the alleged tortures. Counsel requested their Lordships, under these circumstances, to remit the remaining period of his client's sentence, three months of which he had already undergone!

Mr. Palgaonkar, pleader for the first accused Maruti Vithuji, the police havaldar, then began an address on behalf of his client. The pleader stated that his client was the chief investigating officer of the Pimpilwada Thana for three years, and during that period his client had to enquire into various cases of theft and as a result of which bitter hatred had been shown against his client in some quarters. The part of the district in which his investigations were conducted, was an extremely troublesome place and innumerable thefts took place there and obstacles were thrown in the way of the police during their investigations. On the present occassion his client had only acted according to orders. He had been more than twenty-seven years in theGovernment, service and had only two years more of service after which he would retire on a pension. He had always been admired by his superiors for his good character and integrity and, the pleader added, many a thief, who had been caught by his client, could testify to the fact that his captor had not at any time resorted to torture in extorting a confession.

After the conclusion of the address his Lordship, the Chief Justice, after consultation with the Hon. Mr. Justice Shah, delivered judgment in the course of which his Lordship stated that after careful perusal of the proceedings, and the arguments of counsel, their Lordships could come to no other conclusion but that arrived at by the learned Sessions Judge and jury, that the complainants were tortured with the purpose of making them confess their guilt of the charge of theft, even though they persisted in maintaining their innocence. The principal means adopted in securing the confession of Shripati were no doubt torture but it did not succeed with his brothers because they were of sterner stuff. The same was the case with regard to the wife of Savilia. In spite of the fact that every effort was made to convince her that the evidence was so strong against the alleged theives that it would be better for her to confess, they did not succeed. With regard to the charge of torture, Kastur Chand was one of the chief offenders. He was the person principally interested in securing such a confession as would lead to the recovery of the lost ornaments, valued at Rs. 500. Mr. Campbell had stated that Kastur chand believed the complainants had stolen the property, and it was impossible for their Lordships to come to any other conclusion than that of the learned Judge and the jury, that Kastur supplied other ornaments to help in producing false evidence. Kastur had accordingly been sentenced to three years' imprisonment with which their Lordships did not think it necessary to interfere.

Two other accused had been sentenced to four years' imprisonment each. They were Havildar Mamti and Dhondibao, patel. The Fouzdar, who was in charge of the operations, was even more guilty than those two accused, and if he had not already been sentenced in another case of a similar nature, he would have been in the dock with the other accused. With regard to the two accused, it appeared questionable to their Lordships whether Dhondi was to be punished so severely as the havildar and more severely than Kastur, who was one of the chief instigators. Mr. Binning, who represented Dhondi, had pointed out that no allegation was made against his client before the havildar and the fouzdar had arrived on the scene. Dhondi was, however, in charge of the station, and at the same time he had co-operated in the perpetration of the tortures, and to uphold justice their Lordships reduced the sentence of four years passed on Dhondi to three years. While the sentence of four years passed on the havildar was confirmed.

Their Lordships saw no reason to interfere with the sentence of two years passed on Teogi Ganipat.

As regards Govind, their Lordships thought that he had been treated with too much leniency, though there was no doubt that he took part in the operations at the temple, at all events on Friday, Saturday and Sunday, if not on Thursday.

The sentence of one year that had been passed on him was also confirmed.

A SUCCESSFUL APPEAR.

Their Lordships the Chief Justice and the Hon. Mr. Justice Shah disposed of an appeal by Ratnappa Modappa against a sentence of transportation for life inflicted on him by the additional Sessions Judge of Belgaum on a charge of murder.

It appears that the accused was the brother of a woman named Kontawa, and was also related to Bharma, the brother and son-in-law of the woman, as well as her sole heir. It appears that there existed some ill-feeling between the woman and Ratnappa. On the afternoon of the 21st September last, Kontawa left for her fields where she was last seen cutting grass. One Balya, a labourer in an adjoining field, heard the cry of a woman, and going in the direction of the screams, he saw Ratnappa there, but no woman was present. Some time later he saw Ratnappa and Bharma going in the direction of a "nulla" in the neighbourhood. It appears that Ratnappa was armed at the time with an iron axle. The two returned to their house next morning and immediately leaving the place disappeared for several days. In the meantime, the absence of Kontawa caused considerable comment and a search by the police resulted in the discovery of her body in a "nulla," which was scarcely recognizable through decomposition and other causes. The corpse had been tied to an iron axle in order to sink it, but owing to putrefaction it still kept afloat. The well-known enmity between Ratnappa and the dead woman, the intimate relationship of Ratnappa with Bharma, who was to be the heir of the woman, and the absence of Ratnappa after the disappearance of the deceased as well as the fact of the axle being in the hands of Ratnappa, was sufficient to arouse suspicions against Ratnappa and Bharma, which were further strengthened by the evidence of Balya. It was urged in favour of Ratnappa and Bharma that they could gain nothing by the murder of the woman, and that they went from the village in search of Kontawa.

The Sessions Judge, on the evidence laid before him, agreed with the jury, who found Ratnappa guilty and Bharma not guilty, and sentenced Ratnappa to transportation for life. Against this was the appeal before the High Court, when Mr. D. B. Binning appeared on behalf of the appellant and Mr. G. S. Rao, Government pleader, represented the Crown.

Mr. Binning submitted to their Lordships that the Sessions had misdirected the jury and in support of his statements referred to a charge where the Judge had dealt with the evidence of Balya, and Oli, two witnesses for the prosecution.

Their Lordships' after hearing counsel for the defence, held that the Judge had misdirected the jury, and there was not sufficient evidence to accept the conviction of the appellant on the charge of murder and ordered his acquittal. Their Lordships observed that it was, however possible, that the appellant allowed himself to be suspected of the crime, perhaps in his desire to conceal the real culprit. Their Lordships further stated that they, however, said nothing as to the liability which might be established at another trial on a charge of concealing the murder.

THE POLICE COURTS.

ALLEGED CHEATING.

Yesterday, at the Esplanade Police Court, before Mr. Frank Oliveira, Third Presidency Magistrate, Inspector Smith charged a young man named Abdul Mahomed Sadak, employed as a writer by one Aga Mahomed Raza, a dubash, residing at Frere-road, with cheating his master of a sum of Rs. 900 in cash.

The complainant stated that on the 10th April, he asked the accused to write a cheque for Rs. 100 on the National Bank. The accused used to write all his master's cheques as he could not read or write English. The accused put down Rs. 100 on the counterfoil of the cheque-book and left the foil blank. The complainant signed the cheque and handed it over to the accused to cash it and asked him to keep the money with him for expenses as he (complainant), was going to Poona. After the complainant returned from Poona, the accused gave him an account for Rs. 100. On the 24th, he went to the bank, and there he learned that a cheque for Rs. 1,000 had been drawn.

A sum of Rs. 548 was recovered from the accused. The rest he had spent in paying debts, purchasing some things, and making advances to his friends.

The accused pleaded guilty to the charge. And, as the complainant did not press the charge, the Magistrate, sentenced the accused to three months' rigorous imprisonment.

THIEVING SERVANT.

Yesterday, at the Mazagon Police Court, before Mr. G. R. Khairaz, Fourth Presidency Magistrate, Madanmal Hazarimal, a Marwari servant in the employ of Omedmal Khimji, was charged with the theft of Rs. 4,344 in cash and currency notes.

The accused being left in charge of the shop on Monday morning, he absconded with the money and went to houses of ill-fame. Seeing him spending money so lavishly, the women's suspicions were aroused and police informed.

The accused pleaded guilty and the Magistrate sentenced him to three months' rigorous imprisonment, remarking that it was his first offence, and almost the whole amount was recovered

ROBBING HIS BROTHER.

Mr. G. R. Khairaz, at the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday disposed of the case in which Inspector Power charged Maganlal Bhagwandas with twenty five bundles of embroidery and cash to the extent of Rs. 703, the property of his brother Chotalal.

The complainant left his embroidery shop in charge of his brother for some time on the 23rd instant, and on his return he discovered the theft. The accused had disappeared. On the 27th instant the accused was handed over to the police by the complainant, who saw him near Thakordwar temple. The property was recovered from various merchants to whom the accused had sold it.

Taking into consideration the young age of the accused and the fact that the complainant was not willing to press the charge, his Worship fined him Rs. 50.

DISHONEST STATION MASTER.

In the Court of the Fourth Presidency Magistrate, Mr. D. S. Burn, District Traffic Superintendent, G. I. P. Railway, yesterday prosecuted C. S. Krishnamcharya, Acting Station Master, Matunga, on a charge of breach of trust in respect of Rs. 285.

The accused was given the money by the Engineer in charge of Bombay Works District to remit to the Cashier at Victoria Terminus. The accused did not remit the money and when arrested, produced the whole amount.

The accused pleaded guilty and prayed for mercy as he could not account for this indiscretion.

The Magistrate, Mr. G. R. Khairaz, remarked that it was a serious charge and he could not give the accused the option of fine. He was sentenced to three months' rigorous imprisonment.

LOBSTERS don't keep green when they get into hot water, nor do faces keep fresh and clear in the tropics. What gives the complexion the bloom of freshness is Aubry Sisters' Famous Beautifier, the pet of the Americans. By cleansing the pores and feeding the tissues, it renders the skin as soft, smooth and velvety as that of a new-born infant. It is not a shiny powder nor a greasy cream, and its presence defies detections Guaranteed harmless.—MADON SONS & Co., Crawford Market, Bombay.

EN PASSANT.

One is getting more accustomed than ever in these days to hear of schemes for the improvement and increase of dwellings in our larger Indian towns, and there are of us a few who appreciate the extra conveniences of the modern habitation with its lights and fans on the "press the button and we do the rest principle", not to speak of the other little advantages that are ranged under the head of sanitation. Such improvements have not however been effected without a call on capital utterly disproportionate to demands for house building in the near past and, in turn, the increase to rental of a figure even more disproportionate to the resources of the majority of people which have remained stationary. It would seem that the middle class of Europeans and Natives alike are becoming more and more squeezed out of advantage in the ameliorating process for salaries do not rise on the one hand, while competition on the other leaves a smaller margin than ever for any but the capitalist. The one-half of the world knows not how the other half exists, and, of course, cares as little, and it is only by sudden spurts of philantropy, benignity, and humanity with a little spirit of meddlesomeness thrown in that one finds out how comparatively ill-off, or comfortably opulent, he must consider himself.

Enlightenment, by the educational means now available, has, in our larger towns, created a desire, if not an actual necessity, for better living accomodation among the middle classes of all communities. This is more apparent however among Europeans and Parsees who have as far as actual domestic needs are concerned, so much in common that demand in these frequently accentuate the drawbacks contingent on a defective supply. The Parsee has probably, all other things being equal, a way of managing on a high rental that is compared with resources, which has no parallel facility in the domesticity of his European neighbour, who, usually, has a standard of privacy and elbow room which is hard to depart from. The European who has the misfortune to come out to a place like Bombay on a salary say of three to five hundred a month, and it may be presumed that this is a fair limit, cannot, as a family man, secure healthy and convenient quarters under 50 to 30 per cent. of those figures respectively. The percentage decreases somewhat in larger salaries, for an European on the lower pay needs the same style of actual living as the higher paid—a fact that is too often lost sight of by employers, especially those responsible for the working of the Government house rent scheme which in effect is anomalous, incongruous, and ambiguous,—and it may be agreed with the President of the recent meeting of the Bombay Trades Association that reclamation which spells a ground rent of some 25 rupees a square yard is no solution of the housing problem for the majority which is composed of moderate paid people who feel the present position more acutely than they care to speak of.

Without laying himself open to suspicion of even the less objectionable leaning to Socialism the man of ordinary reflective inclination cannot but muse with feelings of disappointment at the disparity in advantages between certain sections of the community, and the apparent callousness of the more favoured, whose contribution to the necessities of life, to revenue, or aught else, is in far less proportion to their means, to the position of their less fortunate countrymen, or fellow subjects. The man whose salary roll runs into thousands has no personal stake in the colossal schemes he advocates, nor can they in any material degree affect his pocket, or his comfort, as far as rental is concerned. The idea that a future generation may be benefitted by the magnificence of a Bombay replete with parks and mansions needs the qualifying conviction that the unborn will in the majority be able to maintain such splendour and be the better for it. There is a zenith in every state and it is hard to believe that we are going very much further in improvement of resources in a large proportion of the wage earning communities seeing that Government itself have a perpetual desire to bring things down to rock-bottom value in the matter of emoluments, and it is from such example that other auspices take the initiative.

The tendency to bolster up the necessity for recreation and games is one of the growing evils of the generation. There is far too great a premium put on these and they are becoming utterly disproportionate to the needs of youth and man. Probably if facilities were more widely distributed to allow of participation by the youth of less favoured classes the abuse would be less conspicuous. To relinquish a piece of ground in a fine spot like the new Gowalia Tank reclamation, for recreation in the shape of games in which only a part of the community can participate does not strike one as philanthropic, while it is certainly not businesslike. The spectacle of a locally trained team drawing in a match for several games against an European combination, and, as it happened, finally proving the victors is scarcely one from which one can draw a criterion of advocacy to indiscriminately allot valuable land for the encouragement of prowess in such direction, though this idea was actually mooted at the recent meeting of our City Fathers. And judging from the contretemps of this particular struggle for mastery in the science of Hockey one might be inclined to consider that so far from encouraging class playing class a better feeling might be nurtured by mixing up teams to develop the more genuine sporting instincts of the game. However this may be the fact remains that building sites in desirable parts of the town are not too plentiful and if it comes to the question of necessity, or even expediency, recreation could be set back without many qualms to trouble the minds of administrators, while delay in improving the facilities for cheaper housing when opportunities arise is to be severely deprecated.

The Bengal Chamber of Commerce is apparently not much in favour of the exhibition proposed by the Calcutta International Syndicate to be held in 1916 and has definitely stated that it will have none of it unless more data regarding the financial aspect and other important features are forthcoming. And the other prominent Association connected with the business of Calcutta—the Trades Association—gives a little bark in concert with this opinion. There are a few who will call to mind the Exhibition in that city held in the year 1884, which was a bit of a fiasco as far as I remember. Calcutta with its magnificent maidan, now edged for the best part of a mile along Chowringhee with splendid shops is perhaps a bit more commercially important than at the time mentioned, a fact that might be expected would lend encouragement to a scheme which has primarily as an object the exhibition of great industrial developments. At the time mentioned with the exception of Pottingers (I believe this is the name) quasi-pawnbroking establishment there was not a single shop in Chowringhee. Whiteaways were about the first to break the spell by taking over a declining boarding establishment for the greater development of a business that had begun with modest pretensions in a narrow fronted place, but scoring in depth, in the Esplanade. Nearly opposite was a large tank, now reclaimed and, I believe, partly occupied by the recently erected statue to Lord Curzon. I recollect that the tank yielded some tons of fish which had been bargained for, and eventually disposed of at a huge profit, by the then proprietor of the hotel at the corners of Chowringhee and Dhurrumtollah, now known as the Bristol, and, a few years ago at any rate, famed for its grill. An early organiser of business in the fashionable thoroughfare was Mr. Stephen, now the most prominent of Calcutta citizens, who started his jewellery business close to the Hotel known as "Jack Andrews," which had as part of its premises the Theatre Royal. This worthy host and proprietor of the Hotel was a persona grata with a multitude of genial spirits, prominent among whom were the Masters of the "wind-jammers" which anchored four or five abreast in the Hooghly from the old watergate, or near-a-bouts, to Hastings Coincidentally, and incidentally, modern Calcutta, seems to have taken its spurt from the Exhibition era, and any one who knew the place at that time and chances to drop in during 1916, (if the proposed show comes off) will view a change that does not often come about within a third of a century. The famed Maidan, so jealously guarded by the Citizens that any club obtaining permission to put up a pavilion undertakes to remove it bag and baggage at a few hours' notice, even, indeed, if the stipulation for axles and wheels as a part of the structure is not demanded, lends itself to any scheme where position and area are necessary. The 100 acres propsed to be allotted to the undertaking is a small part of the total squarage of this term. It is to be hoped that every encouragement will be given to a scheme that yields one of the greatest attributes to the commercial education of the age and engenders at the same time elasticity of good will between nations and races. With its successful issue, Calcutta would get a bit of its own back again.

LE TATILLON.

ANTHROPOLOGICAL SOCIETY.

MONTHLY MEETING OF MEMBERS.

The Ordinary Monthly Meeting of this Society was held in the rooms of the B. B. R. A. Society, Town Hall, on Wednesday evening, when Lt.-Col. K. R. Kirtikar, I. M. S. (retired) occupied the chair.

The minutes of the last Meeting were read and confirmed.

Then followed a reading of "Holika Celebration" by S. S. Mehta, Esq., B. A., which ran as follows:—"The Vedas and subsequent periods of the ancient Hindu Religious Literature and philosophy take no notice of Holi Holidays as such, the word itself is of a very modern origin. Among classical writers Ratnavali, a Natika, takes cognisance of such holidays as would lead to voluptuous pleasures within the legitimate bounds of decorum and decency. In the middle ages and during the 15th or 16th centuries, the word Holi must have come into existence, and got a peculiar lore of its own to be made current among the people. The basis was provided by an attachment to carnal pleasures Agricultural basis and atmospherical changes acting upon them, are at the root of the observance. Hindu holidays have been classified; and night-holidays are peculiar such as Siva Ratri, Maha Ratri, Moha Ratri, Kala Ratri and Nava Ratri; but in none of them has it ever been enjoined that the worshipper should descend to vulgar pursuits; and accordingly, in the past, our own people used to observe these in a graceful manner, Dola Yatra, Madana Mahotsava and such other games having a parallel to the May Pole Dance of the Britishers, must have afforded some basis to the Holi ports. The well known Prakrit work "Sattasai" of Hala notices the Holi festival. Such arguments point to the rise of it in the north.

The clay Idol of Cupid is burnt up, or some hold that the demoness Dhundha was consumed in a big conflagration; and on the day following this, young girls perform, "Gauri-Puja." So, this is a game and a festival in which boys and girls take part for enjoyment. The element of vulgarity came into being only in later times."

A vote of thanks to the author of this paper concluded the proceedings.

INQUEST.

SUFFOCATED BY GAS.

The Coroner's enquiry regarding the deaths of the two bhistees in a manhole at Chinch Bunder was concluded yesterday morning, at the Morgue. Inspecter Carter of the Bombay Police stated that he went to the place at 7-30 p. m. on Monday, and on looking into the manhole, he found the water quiet and that the air which came out of it made him feel giddy. He lowered a lamp about eight feet, but it went out. Seeing this he got drags and ropes from the police-station, and with the assistance of the firerbrigade the hole was dragged. The body that was recovered first, was that of Mukhumal's. All the manhotles were opened on Tuesday, and one "pakhal" was found lying at the bottom of it. There was about two feet of water in the drain. Witness, on enquiry, ascertained that the deceased had no business at the manhole and had been told not to draw water from there. It is presumed that one of them lost a bucket in the manhole, and on going down to recover it, was suffocated. Not knowing this, his friend had perhaps followed him and suffered a similar fate. The engineer in charge of the construction of the road was next examined. He stated that the sewers were newly constructed, and had not been used as yet. The bhistees had been prohibited from taking water from the manholes. The air in closed manholes become, foul in two or three days. In his opinion the deceased persons were suffocated by carbondionide and other foul gases.

The jury returned a verdict of death caused by gas suffocation.

LAWN TENNIS.

The following matches were played yesterday afternoon at the Bombay Gymkhana:—

SINGLE HANDICAP, "A" CLASS—T. J. Reid (scr) beat J. R. Reynolds (+2-6) after a somewhat exciting match in which the second set particularly was well contested 6-3, 6-5.

SINGLE HANDICAP, "B" CLASS—Hughes (scr) beat Dowding (scr). In the first set Hughes had to play all he knew to win and only just succeeded in securing the odd game in eleven. But the second set he had all his own way, Dowding being quite at sea throughout.

Hughes beat Dowding 6-5, 6-1.

BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY.

IMPROVEMENT TRUST CONTRIBUTION.

Yesterday afternoon a meeting of the Standing Committee of the Bombay Municipal Corporation was held in the Municipal Hall, the Hon. Mr. Fazalbhoy M. Chinoy presiding.

Consideration was given to a letter from the Commissioner in which with reference to the Corporation resolution sanctioning a grant of Rs. 67,202 for the widening of the Worli Road, the Commissioner had written to the Committe that he considers it very desirable that the gradients (which were very uneven) of the road, should be improved at the same time as the road was widened. The Executive Engineer estimated the cost of both these works at Rs. 39,783 against Rs. 25,054, which was the estimate for widening as orginally sanctioned by the Corporation. he extra work would therefore cost an additional amount of Rs. 14,729, and he resuseted the sanction of the Committe and the Corporation to this being met from surplus cash balances.

The estimate framed by the Executive Engineer of the probable expense that would be incurred in widening the Worli Road from its junction to 2,400 feet, including the cutting of humps and raising the roadway wherever necessary, was Rs. 39,783.

The general description given of the improvements showed that the road would be widened to the full width of 60 feet including 12 feet footpaths on both sides from its junction with Fergusson Road to 2,400ft. northwards. The general condition of the road would be improved by cutting the humps and raising the roadway.

Nine inch cast-iron cross drains with water entrances were provided draining the south-west in low grounds. Khandkies as kerbing for footpath and water tables eighteen inches wide and four inches thick for draining water to cross drains would be used.

The committee resolved to recommend the Corporation to accord their sanction as asked for by the Commissioner.

The Committee next considered another letter from the Commssioner in which he stated a sum of Rs. 0,25,5000 has been provided in the current year's Budget for payment of the amount due to the Improvement Trust on 1st May 1913, under section 72 of the Trust Act as ammended by Bombay Act I, of 1913. The amount payable was to be calculated on the actual net realization in the preceding financial year under the head of General Tax but as the books of the Assessment Department were being totalled up and the final figures would not be ready till about the middle of May, it was not yet possible to determine the exact amount payable to the Trust on the due date. From the books of the Accounts Department, however, it had been ascertained that the amount of net realizations on account of General Tax for the year 1912-1913 was Rs. 47,18,621-11 exclusive of arrears for 1911-1912 and previous years and the amount of contribution payable to the Trust on 1st May, based on this figure was therefore Rs. 9,32,073-6-8. As this amount was in excess of the Budget provision by Rs. 7,073-6-8, the Commissioner requested the sanction of the Standing Committee and the Corporation to an additional grant of Rs. 7,500 from surplus cash balance to meet the above deficit, as well as any further excess that the final figures might reveal.

It was reserved to recommend the Corporation to sanction the grant, and the Chairman was requested to bring it before the Corporation as an urgent matter.

The Committee then adjourned.

FOREIGN CABLE REPORTS.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

Great Britain.	Continent of Europe.	America.
Via Teheran Perfect.	Via Teheran Perfect	Via Brest Perfect.
Via Turkey Perfect.	Via Turkey Perfect.	Via Valentia Perfect.
Via Suez Perfect.	Via Suez Perfect.	Via Direct Jable Perfect.
Australia.	**China.**	**Africa.**
Via Penang Perfect.	Via Penang Perfect.	Via Aden Perfect.
Via Amoor Perfect.	Via Amoor Perfect.	Via Cadiz Teneriffe Perfect.
.....	Via Bhamo Interrupted.	Via Lisbon St. Vincent Perfect.

Latest dates of Foreign Messages received at Bombay from the United Kingdom during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m. of the 30th April.

NOTICES.

Telegrams for Ahwaz, Mohammerah, Schouschter, and Dizful should bear instructions "Post Busbire" till further notice (15-5-12).

Telegrams for Hankow can only be accepted at sender's risk (27-5-12).

Telegrams for Turkey must be in plain language. Telegrams in secret language are not accepted (3-12-12).

All communication with southern places Phillipines interrupted (18-5-12).

Greek administration notify correspondence with Chio, Tenedos, Salonika, Lemnos, Florina, Kozana, Vodena, Servia, Elassona has re-opened via Eastern.

Bulgarian administration notify opening to International Service following places Prisvich, Gnailane, Gostiva, Kossouka, Krativa, Kitchekeo, Vizes (Keorpruln), Bauchitron, Sotolia (Monastir). Rates for abovementioned places same as for Europe (24-3-12).

Montenegrin Telegraph Office opened at Scutari (28-4-13).

Telegrams for Reunion are accepted without any restrictions (17-8-13).

Owing to violent storms telegrams for offices in Morocco are subject to great delay (1-4-13).

Telegrams for all places in States of Cohuila, Chihuhua, Morelos, Sinola, Sonora in Mexico are accepted at tender's risk (1-4-13).

Moulmein route to Siam via Kanbury Restored (30-4-13).

Moulmein route to Siam via Raheng interrupted beyond Indian Frontier between Raheng and Bangkok (30-4-13).

Bhamo route to China Interrupted beyond Indian Frontier between frontier and Manyuen (30-4-13).

CORRESPONDENCE.

A WARNING.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—This is an extract from the "Bombay Gazette" under date 29th April:—

"GIRL'S IDEAL HUSBAND.

"Miss Lilla Gilbert, the young heiress to 5,000,000 dollars, who is about to be married, once gave a description of her ideal husband. She said: He must be six feet tall and fond of athletics. He must be dark-featured, a good rider to hounds, fond of animals, clean-shaven, *with a firm jaw* and ears close to his head. He must be an Episcopalian, a Republican, and a money-maker. He must have thick hair curled over his left ear, with no red in it, a straight nose, large and intelligent, but not soulful eyes, and must have decided ideas about raisin pigs and poultry. He must like lemon with his tea, eat ice-cream with a fork, and must wear his clothes like John Drew."

Now, this is just the sort of thing I want to get at. I have underlined the words I take exception to. Few people would realise that under such a simple paragraph culled by a bright and interesting newspaper to regale its readers, lies a matter of such portentous import. I refer to the great mischief which the dissemination of this item of fashionable intelligence will work amongst your readers. With the heroine of the paragraph and her ideal, I have no concern. It does not matter to me whether she found the perfect creature of her dreams or not. All I want to point out is the havoc which the expression of the young lady's ideals will work amongst those who consider that the traits which she so admirably portrays are the best passport to a young lady's favour—and to give them my experience.

I have been married over eight years. Prior to my engagement, from sundry dark hints which I received from the object of my affections and her relations, I was induced to believe that the only way in which a man could be expected to worm his way into the adorable one's good graces was by the possession of a determined chin—"firm jaw" Miss Gilbert calls it. I had not a "firm jaw," but I saw no reason why I should not develop one. I may say at once, that since my marriage, I have discovered that the possession of a "firm jaw" makes little or no difference. Presumably, a lady likes a man to have a "firm jaw" because, she has some vague sort of idea that if she ever feels that she would like to give way in any dispute that may arise during her married life, it is nice to feel that she will be giving way to a man with a "firm jaw." The fallacy in this, of course, lies in the fact that she never feels disposed to give way—not to a whole Golgotha of "firm jaws" all piled one on top of the other. The "firm jaw" theory, therefore, in practice melts away like the empty fabric of a dream. If however you have a firm jaw, your wife can talk about it to other women, and other women can go about saying you have a firm jaw or firm face just as if you were a shape that wouldn't set; or they can tell their husbands of your peculiarity and the husbands will then use a bad word and go and secretly scan their own features in the looking-glass. Well, to revert to our muttons, the possession of a "firm jaw" became to me an all-absorbing craze. I reviewed them all in order—all the firm jaws I had ever seen, and which had left their impression on me—and a nice looking lot they were! There were naval officers' jaws, prize-fighters' jaws ("Ah! c'est affreux," as a young French friend of mine once remarked after he had seen Carpentier box), Harry Lewis's jaw which is a kind of superlative prize-fighter's jaw, being so hard that you can batter it with a stone and not knock him out, mouthing jaws like a gold-fish about to swallow a crumb, toothless jaws and a host of others; and it seemed to me indeed a strange thing that the fairer sex should hunger after these. I supposed, however, that I would know all about it after marriage, so I set myself to do the vile thing I now relate.

I purchased a punching bag—not a punching ball, mind you—a thing weighing about eight pounds and stuffed with cotton-waste to which was attached a rope some six feet in length. This I fastened to a stout beam and, having divested myself of most of my clothing, stuck out my jaw, gave the bag a swing and waited for it to descend upon the lower portion of my features. How long I waited I cannot now say. The preparations for the trial, being naturally not unlike those attendant on the lynching of a negro in some of the Southern States, must have taken quite half-an-hour. It was chota-hazri time, when I stood calm and collected below the rope; it was the breakfast gong that brought me to. They say it took ten minutes to bring the genial Bombardier round after his contact with Gunboat Smith's fist. As I have pointed out, my period of unconsciousness must have exceeded this. Of course, I got my jaw all right. In the course of the day it had attained twice its ordinary dimensions and could scarcely have failed to attract attention at even a Suffragette meeting. It was a slight matter that all nourishment had to be taken in liquid form by way of a tube inserted between the firm upper and the firm lower jaw. That morning's work sowed the seeds of a jaw and other characteristics of a strong face which I carry to this day. It has never done me any particular good that I can think of, for I am convinced that my married career would have been as successful without it. No man need be disheartened because he has no jaw or a receding one. That is the burden of my song.

Now you can publish these experiences or not as you like. You have disseminated the germ which will impel other men who are much better from every point of view without a firm jaw to try and cultivate one. It lies with you to publish this as an antidote or a preventive. If you do not do so, you will belie those principles of public good which go to the root of every soundly constituted newspaper in this Empire, and if you publish this do so under the head of Police Notices.

"NOTUS."

YACHT CLUB RACES.

The following races will be sailed on Saturday the 3rd May; all entries must reach the Honorary Secretary Sailing Committee, before 6 p. m. to-day.

"A" Class start at 3-30 p.m.; course, Committee Vessel, S. Karanja Port,—Mark Buoy Port Committee Vessel, - N. Karanja, Starboard Committee Vessel, 11-9 miles.

"B" Class start at 3-20 p. m.: course, Committee Vessel, Mark Buoy Starboard, S. Karanja Starboard, Committee Vessel. Short Course, 9·0 miles.

Metre Class start at 3-10 p. m.; course, Committee Vessel, Mark Buoy Port, Committee Vessel, N. Karanja Starboard. Committee Vessel, 9·7 miles.

"C" Class start at 3-0 p. m.; course Committee Vessel, N Karanja Port, Mark Buoy Port, Committee Vessel, Short Course, 7·9 miles.

ERUPTION COVERED HIS 3 CHILDREN

From Head to Foot. Heartrending to See Them Suffer Such Pain. Used Cuticura Soap and Ointment and Itching Stopped.



"My three children were covered with sores from head to foot and hands and arms. They first came out on the back like a lot of little blisters filled with water, and then broke into large sores till their back, arms and legs were nothing but sores. It was heartrending to see the little things suffer with such pain and they would scratch themselves to pieces had they not been stopped.

"I tried several doctors' medicines and all kinds of ointments but nothing seemed to do them any good. They simply got worse until a friend of mine told me to get some Cuticura Soap and give them a good hot bath and then apply some Cuticura Ointment. I did and after I had dressed them a time or two and used two tablets of Cuticura Soap and two boxes of Cuticura Ointment the places began to dry up and the itching seemed to have stopped, as the children could go to sleep as soon as they were bathed and the Ointment applied.

"They had suffered about two months until I started with Cuticura Remedies. I used six tablets of Soap and about the same of Ointment and they soon began to look bright and healthy again, and new skin began to grow. I am pleased to say they are keeping so, but I am still keeping Cuticura Soap and Ointment by me. It is a good thing for scalds and burns." (Signed) William Dunn, 145 Branstone Rd., Burton-on-Trent, England, Mar. 12, 1911.

Although Cuticura Soap and Cuticura Ointment are sold throughout India, a liberal sample of each, with 32-p. book on care and treatment of the skin and hair, will be sent post-free, on application to Muller, Maclean & Co., Bombay or Calcutta, or F. Newbery & Sons, 27 Charterhouse Sq., London.

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Malvasia, White	2	10
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,, ,, White do. do.	3	8
Port Wine, White old dry	1	12
Port Wine, Red	1	12
Moscato, very old, light flavoured	2	0
TABLE WINES		
Mores, Vin de table, Red	1	6
Demestica, Vin de table, Red	1	10
Kalavryta, Vin de table, Red	1	12
Acheos, Vin de table, White, (very old)	2	8
Morea, Vin de table, White	1	8
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SPECIAL SHERRY WINES.		
Acheos, Imperial dry, vintage, 1884	5	4
Marsala de l'Achaia	1	10
Malaga de l'Achaia	1	10
Vermouth de l'Achaia	1	12
SUPERIOR BRANDIES.		
Vintage of 1900 (one crown)	3	8
,, 1895 (two crown)	4	0
,, 1890 (Princes)	5	0
,, 1887 (Royal)	6	0

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Annual Income	2¼ Crores ,,
Assets	9 ,, ,,
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Devoe's Brilliant 125 deg	5	0	2	do.
Tiger Brand 125 deg	4	12	2	do.
Monkey Brand 125 deg...	4	12	2	do.
White Camelia 125° (in tins)	4	4	0	per 2 tins.
Camel Brand 125° (in tins)	4	4	0	do.
Elephant Brand 125° (in tins).....	4	4	0	do.
Elephant Brand 125° (in bulk)	3	10	0	per 8 galns.

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NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

*** All communications of a literary character should be addressed to the Editor, and all communications regarding Advertisements and Business matters generally, should be addressed to the General Manager. Communications should not be addressed to any individual member of the staff.

We cannot guarantee to insert advertisements in their proper position if received after 7 p.m.

Postal letters and covers should be addressed Box No. 209, General Post Office, Bombay.

THE
Bombay Gazette.

Thursday, 1st May, 1913.

GERMAN ARMAMENT.

AMONG the portents of the times none has appeared so ominous as the increase of the German army. Coming as it has done at a moment when the Powers were preaching peace but thinking of war, the sudden addition of whole army corps to the fighting line and of twenty million pounds to the annual expenditure, has challenged the attention of the world, and the question of its meaning is now the topic of the day. Germany either expects or meditates attack; but by whom or upon whom the attack is to be delivered is not yet apparent and will not of course be verbally declared. From the completeness of the preparations and the variety of the new armaments which are designed for aerial as well as for naval and terrestrial warfare, it looks as if Germany wished to face not one nation, or one group of nations only, but the whole world in arms. For a resolution like that there will be nothing but admiration among Englishmen who have had more than once in their history to prepare for such a contingency themselves; and if it could be made plain that Germany did not intend to strike a blow at our coasts, we could even follow her experiments and enlargements with sympathy and respect. That is just what we cannot be sure of, and what no assurances, however sincere, will convince the English people of; so that Great Britain too is drawn into the discussion and feels the effect of what may be only genuine German patriotism. For the German airships, not aeroplanes chiefly but airships which can carry guns and passengers and travel a thousand miles, might quickly and easily be despatched across the North Sea, although they had been intended to hover over France or the long Russian frontier. In the next five years Germany is to spend eight million pounds upon these new instruments of war in which already she has secured the lead and the advantage; and unless great efforts are made in England, it is possible that our naval superiority may be wholly neutralized.

But if the menace of Germany's air-fleet is directed against England, that cannot be said of the huge increase in her land forces. The number of men actually under arms is to be increased to over 850,000; and the French see in this augmentation a direct threat against themselves. With growing difficulty France keeps her standing army up to 600,000. To maintain this number the French citizen has now to serve three years in the ranks instead of two years formerly required of him, and of the German recruit alike. The French reserve is enfeebled accordingly; and on a war footing the German army will in a year or two outnumber the French by two to one. With their usual perspicacity the French see this; but it is probably despair of raising a bigger army rather than conviction that nourishes in their minds a belief in war. For, if the situation is calmly analysed, the results and the benefits of even a victorious war are seen to be so doubtful to either side as to be beyond calculation. And the real explanation of Germany's attitude may be the perception of Russia's enormous and growing strength. If ever the stars in their courses have fought for a nation, they have seemed to move for the benefit of Russia in the last six months. Without sacrificing a man she has suddenly regained her dominant position in the Near East and appeared as the arbiter of the destiny not only of the Danubian principalities but of the Austrian Empire itself. In three or four years, provided peace is now arranged among the Balkan States, a new generation of Slavs will be ready for the field. Their number will be something like a million. Russia will then again have only to pass the word to direct this powerful and bellicose force against the Teuton as she has just done against the Turk, and at once twenty million of Austrian subjects will watch their opportunity to favour and perhaps to join their brethren in arms. For such a struggle the whole strength of the Austrian empire would be required, and the whole and the mighty strength of the Russian army could be hurled upon the Prussians across their Eastern frontier. For such an eventuality Germany is now preparing; and this prospect much more than possible encounters in the West engages the statesmen of Berlin.

Among us with our modest army the European situation, as it now stands, is not easy of appreciation; but it is obvious that the price that Germany will have to pay for her army is much greater than the extra hundred millions that she is about to raise. The military training of close upon a million young men at the most productive period of their lives will constitute a drain upon her resources for which it is possible allowance has not been made. In spite of the former prolificity of the German people, the population now increases but slowly and the birth rate is steadily falling. Agriculture in Germany has already felt the demand for able-bodied men for the army, and the towns are crying out for the free importation of meat and corn. On the other hand, although statistics are wanting, it is believed that the population of Russia is rapidly increasing and that there will soon be three hundred million people owning the sovereignty of the Russian Czar. Army statistics are also wanting; but out of material like that there is no limit to the size of the army that could be created. It is probable, therefore, that it is the problem of Slavonic expansion that has moved Germany to her present course; and it is certain that the Balkan war has already produced results more far-reaching than could have been prophesied.

LIBRARIES IN BARODA. ACCORDING to the Baroda "Library Miscellany" that State is proving a very congenial soil for the unhindered growth and all-round development of the modern library idea. The "Miscellany" refers to the intention of the Gaekwar to open a new branch of "Visual Instruction" in connection with the Central Library Department and thus to give the benefit of education not only to those who can read, but also, and especially, to those who are innocent of the art of reading—for the enlightenment and entertainment of such by means of the cinematograph, the magic lantern and the stereoscope. A grant of ten thousand rupees has been sanctioned for the current year by way of experiment. Baroda is grateful for the encouraging opinions expressed by Mr. Clayton S. Cooper, the American educationist, who is studying the educational systems of the East and who told its Library Club the other day that he was profoundly interested in all the library activities that were going on in Baroda State, especially in the travelling and rural library schemes. Sending out books to the people struck him as novel and it was a most happy thing that education and libraries should go together, the one reacting on the other. But Mr. Cooper warned them that their books must be fitted to the requirements of the people according to their different stages of development; every book sent out to the people of the State ought to carry a message with it. That is true; the message however will not have to be too prominently given, for if there is a pill in every spoonful of honey, we fear that people will fail in appreciation and the object will remain unattained.

BAD LUCK. MR. BUCKMASTER'S bad luck, which seems to dog the efforts of British international polo teams, has already shown itself and it is likely that the team, which, in a few days will sail to America with the hope of wresting the international cup from the famous Meadowbrook side, will go without its chosen captain, Mr. Walter Buckmaster. It will, indeed, be a serious loss if one who is still probably the most prominent figure on the British polo-field has to remain behind, for not only will the side suffer by his loss as a player, but the whole of the very thorough organisation of the venture, which has been undertaken on this occasion, has been done through him, and he obviously is the man best fitted to carry it to a successful conclusion. Another loss will be the clear understanding and clever combination between Mr. F. H. Freake, and Mr. Buckmaster, which have been such a feature of so many old Cantab's matches. Curiously this is not the first occasion on which Mr. Buckmaster has been kept out of an international side by accident, for four years ago at the eleventh hour it was found that he could not play for the English team, which met the Americans at Hurlingham.

NIGERIAN COTTON. THE "Bulletin" of the Imperial Institute, referring to the cotton industry of Northern Nigeria, says that hitherto transport difficulties have prevented, the cotton of the northern districts being exported to the United Kingdom, but the completion of the Baro-Kano Railway will enable this vast and populous area to be tapped. Efforts have been made to encourage cotton-cultivation amongst the natives, but these have been confined to the Niger and Benue valleys and with this end in view the British Cotton Association opened ginneries. Experimental cultivation has been carried on and with generally good results. Complete statistics of the exports of cotton from Northern Nigeria are not available, but it is known that the Association and merchants during the last eight years have brought from 111 to 375 tons per annum, the annual average being about 220 tons. A large number of samples of cotton grown in the country were examined at the Imperial Institute and with regard to all of them it is considered they would be improved by more careful cultivation.

SEA-BORNE TRADE. A RETURN from the Commercial Intelligence Department, on the Sea-borne Trade and Navigation of British India for the twelve months ended 31st March last, shows that the total value of imports was Rs. 1,61,01,58,534 as against Rs. 1,38,57,48,833 in 1911-12 and Rs. 1,29,35,40,168 in 1910-11. Exports of foreign merchandise were valued at Rs. 4,74,000, against Rs. 6,02,71,513 last year and Rs. 4,26,10,495 in 1910-11. Exports of Indian merchandise were valued at Rs. 2,41,80,71,734 against Rs. 2,21,81,70,100 and Rs. 2,05,62,09,694 respectively, while the total exports were Rs. 2,46,54,72,403 against Rs. 2,27,84,41,703 in 1911-12 and Rs. 2,05,62,09,694 in 1910-11, Rs. 85,53,13,869 in excess of imports. The total amount of import duty collected was Rs. 8,61,62,326 and of export duty Rs. 1,47,52,502.

The Port Commissioners are offering a reward of Rs, 3,000 to any person who will give information leading to the conviction of the person or persons who sat their godown Nos. 11 and 16 on the foreshore, last Thursday, on fire.

THE ballot held on Wednesday in the rooms of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce for the purpose of electing a representative of the Chamber to serve on the Legislative Council of His Excellency the Governor of Bombay, in place of Mr. Marshall Reid, C. I. E., resigned, resulted in the election of Mr. W. L. Graham of Messrs., W. and A. Graham and Co.

THE following names have been mentioned in a *communique* issued by the Government of Bengal in connection with the recording of evidence by non-official gentlemen, before the Royal Commission, on matters relating to Indian Finance and Currency :—The Hon. Raja Rishi, Case Law, the Hon. Mr. Bomkesh Chakravarty, Mr. Deba Prasad Satbadhicary, Mr. J. C. Shorrock, Mr. Surendranath Banerjea and Mr. Motilal Ghosh.

AN idea seems to have got abroad that the reports of the Delhi town-planners are being wilfully withheld from the public and that it is difficult to say whether they will ever be published. We need only say that the delay is caused by the number of maps and plans that have to be reproduced and also the large number of copies of reports, etc., that have to be sent to the Secretary of State. There is not the least intention of withholding full information.

GERMAN POINT OF VIEW.

GERMAN ARMY ESTIMATES

BERLIN, April 11.

The new German Army Estimates have been favourably received by the different sections of the Liberal Party, although the sum asked for far exceeds all previous Army Estimates even including the sums asked for in 1893. Neither must it be forgotten that the Army Estimates for 1893, provided for a reduction of the period of service from three to two years thus carrying out the oft-formulated suggestion of the Liberals, whereas the present estimates contain no concessions of any kind or sort, with which to appease any political Party.

It goes without saying that the various branches of the Conservative Party and the National Liberals are prepared to accept the claims of the War Office without protest as these Parties have always voted in favour of every measure intended to increase Germany's fighting efficiency. On the other hand the more advanced Liberals and the Clerical Party have, on several occasions, rejected the military proposals of the Government, as, for example, in the case of the proposed estimates of 1887 and 1893. But these Parties, too, have, on this occasion, almost without exception, recognised the necessity for the demand made by the Government, and have contented themselves with demanding that the whole matter may be thoroughly gone into in the Reichstag. In fact only a few of the organs of the more advanced Liberal sections and of the clerical Party—such, for instance, as the leading Bavarian Clerical Organ the "Bavarian Courier", have declared themselves as opposed to the measure, and dispute the political necessity for such a wholesale increase of the German army. It is even to be doubted whether any fraction of the Progressive or Catholic Parties will vote against the new Army Estimates in the Reichstag. On the contrary, it may be concluded with tolerable certainty that the entire Left, with the exception of the Socialists, will almost unanimously vote in favour of the new Army Estimates. The Social Democrats, on the other hand, decline to listen to reason of any kind.

The "Vorwarts," the principal Berlin organ of the Socialistic Party, speaks of a veritable orgy of militarism, and designates the new Bill, as a revolution of the entire military apparatus, and characterises the whole situation as a "craze for armaments." But the ferocious attacks made on the new measure by the organs of the Socialistic Party are not even meeting with a modicum of approval among the members of the Progressive Party, which of late years has exhibited a certain tendency more or less to throw in its lot with the Socialists. On the contrary, the newspapers belonging to the Progressive Party have published a series of articles completely exposing the folly of the attitude taken up by their quondam allies. For instance, the "Ostsee Zeitung", the principal organ of Progressive Party in the province of Pomerania, writes: "the Socialists are doing all in their power to ensure their adherents fighting against the New Army Bill. But this Party would, with equal certainty, have adopted the same method, if, instead of the present gigantic increase, an increase of half the amount had been demanded. Their well known cry "neither another man nor another penny" and the fact that opposition as a matter of principle at any price has become the regular tactics of the Party made it clear that the Socialists would oppose the New Army Bill, with tooth and nail. In the case of a Party which has grown accustomed to fight with any weapons at hand, it need not be wondered at that on this occasion, it should be celebrating a perfectorgy of exaggeration. The reasonable man can only shrug shoulders and realise that it is only what was to be expected". No organ of the Government Party could have criticised more camly and more destructively the attitude taken up by the Socialists on this occasion. What makes this article doubly interesting, and instructive is that the "Ostsee Zeitung" is to be numbered among the most frequent and out spoken opponents of the Government.

Consequently, whereas the entire Liberal Party is unanimous in supporting the New Army Bill, its attitude is not so uniform with regard to the manner in which the Government proposes to cover the costs arising out of this increase of the army. A distinction must be drawn between the single levy on fortunes which is to realise one milliard of marks and the permanent expenditure The idea of covering this single expenditure by imposing a levy on fortunes over and above a certain figure instead of by means of issuing one of the customary loans has met with general approval. For this reason the Bill introducing this idea in a fixed form is likely to be passed by the Reichstag without any very great difficulty although it will be doubtless subjected to various amendments. But it is likely to prove a far more difficult matter for the Government to get its proposals for the covering of current expenses accepted. These proposals have already been energetically opposed by the official organs of the Right Wing of the Liberal Party, the "National Correspondence", and it need scarcely be added; that the organs of the Left Wing of the Party are likely to subject the proposed measures to a still more hostile criticism. The organs of the Conservative Party and of the Clerical Centre are, on the whole, satisfied with the proposed scheme, although they too, find fault with some of the details.

To sum up therefore, it may be regarded as certain that the new Army Bill will be adopted by a comparatively large majority, whereas the financial proposals of the Government are likely to lead to a bitter struggle. For this reason the Prussian Minister of War will probably have a much easier task than is Colleague, the Chancellor of the Exchequer.

WAR TREASURE IN IMPERIAL BANK.

It is well known that 120 million marks in gold have been reposing in Julius Tower in Spandau since the year 1871, and that this sum is intended to be used for purposes of mobilisation on the occasion of a war breaking out. It has often been suggested that this method of hoarding up money, instead of putting it out at interest, is a foolish one. If this sum had been invested at interest, it would have brought in no less than 350 million marks in the course of the forty-two years during which we have been at peace with our neighbours. But it has been held that the security of having a sufficient sum in hard cash at the immediate disposal of the military authorities, far surpasses any economic loss, which such a provision may bring with it. In the meantime the numerical strength of the fighting forces of Germany and its neighbours has assumed such gigantic proportions that the sum deposited in the Julius Tower would scarcely suffice to cover the expenses of mobilisation entailed during the first few days of a possible campaign.

Modern requirements need at least three times the sum mentioned in order to fulfil the purpose for which the money has been set aside. For this reason the new Military Estimates submitted to the Reichstag contain special provisions, by means of which larger sums of money are to be held in immediate readiness for the purposes of mobilisation. It is no longer intended to withdraw money from circulation and to place it in safety but two Reserve War Funds each of 120 million marks, are to be created; but the money in question is not to be treasured up and withdrawn from use. The first reserve is to be a gold reserve of 120 million marks and is to be entrusted to the Imperial Bank in the form of a deposit always to be held at the immediate disposal of the Government. In case of war this deposit is to be made over by the Government to the Imperial Bank, so that the latter may be in a position at once to issue notes to treble the value of this amount that is to say as soon as it has created a cover for the extra 240 million marks by means of bills of exchange. The second reserve is to be in the form of silver. This, too, is to amount to 120 million marks. This sum is, however, to be at the disposal of the Bank, and may be used to increase the amount of money in circulation during periods of abnormal tension in the money market, or during times of panic. Directly normal conditions are again established, the Imperial Bank has to replace the amount used from this silver reserve. As the Bank is entitled to utilise this sum as a cover for an increased issue of paper money during moments of extreme economic tension, the presence of this second reserve should materially assist in meeting the difficulties created by financial crises, such at that brought about during the last quarter of 1912.

The investigation of the question of where the Empire is to obtain the means for the creation of these two reserves, reveals the fact that the gold reserve must be created in a totally different manner to the silver one. The costs of the Silver Reserve are to be paid in hard cash. But as, in accordance with the existing relations between gold and silver, 54 millions in gold will suffice to purchase sufficient silver for the minting of silver coin to the value of 120 million marks, the creation of this reserve becomes a comparatively easy matter. It is simply intended to take the profits arising out of the regular minting of silver coins during the next twelve months, and use them for the creation of the necessary Silver Reserve. In order to produce the 120 million marks of Gold Reserve to be placed at the disposal of the Imperial Treasury, Imperial Treasury Bonds are to be issued for a like amount. We have already a moderate number of ten mark and twenty mark notes in circulation in Germany. Nevertheless, there is such a large amount of gold in circulation, that it may be safely be said, that nowhere on the Continent are so many gold coins met with as in Germany. Doubtless the public will in course of time grow accustomed to finding a large number of small notes in circulation, so that in this manner the reserve of gold coins created by the Empire as a War Fund, will be able to be stored away permanently in the vaults of the Imperial Bank.

L. ASCH

RAVAGES OF FIRE.

VILLAGERS BURNT TO DEATH.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, April 30.

Two villages, about two miles from Barhya railway station, Monghyr District, were swept by fire a few days ago. A strong westerly wind fanned the flames, and fifteen villagers were burnt to death, while a large number of others were burnt and removed to Lakhiserai Hospital. A large number of people are homeless as a result of the fire, and the District Magistrate has made arrangements to afford reilef. Local relief funds have also been opened.

STRUCK BY LIGHTNING.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, April 30.

In yesterday's thunderstorm, which was accompanied by a good shower of hail, a Mahratta woman, living in the southern part of the city, fell a victim to a fall of lightning. Some trees, in the vicinity of her place have also been partly burned.

AUSTRIA READY FOR WAR.

TROOPS MASSED ON THE FRONTIER.

MONTENEGRINS PREPARE TO RESIST.

ACTION POSTPONED PENDING NEW CONFERENCE.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, April 29.

The Austrian Press is manifesting the greatest impatience. The military organ demands the breaking off of the conferences.

LATER.

Reports that Austria had decided on independent action against Montenegro momentarily demoralised the stock-markets to-day, especially on the Continent, though prices afterwards partially recovered. At present, London has no official confirmation of the rumours.

The *Wiener Allgemeine Zeitung* says that at the meeting of Ambassadors on May 1st it will be decided which, if any, of the Powers will take part in possible coercive action with Austria against Montenegro, in the event of King Nicholas not unconditionally yielding.

THE COMING CLIMAX.

Everything tends to confirm the opinion that the climax will be reached at the meeting of Ambassadors on May 1st.

Reuter learns that the Conference of Ambassadors has shown that the majority of the Powers are not prepared to adopt war-like measures in the case of Montenegro, although they are apparently prepared to consent to the occupation of the coast towns, in the event of continued recalcitrancy on the ert of Montenegro.

MONTENEGRO PUTS OFF DECISION.

CETINGJE, April 30.

In its written reply to the demand of the Powers for the evacuation of Skutari, Montenegro declares that she will not give a final answer till after the Greek Easter holidays.

AUSTRIAN TROOPS READY.

LONDON, April 30.

Though the feeling is somewhat more hopeful as a result of Austria's decision to postpone action pending the conference of Ambassadors to-morrow, reports of the massing of Austrian troops on the frontier and preparations for defence by the Montenegrins show that the situation is still critical.

Fifteen thousand Montenegrin troops are already at Antivari and others are constantly arriving. The most active preparations are being made to defend the town.

VIENNA, April 30.

The newspapers emphasise that Austria's object is to carry out international decisions and that she would doubtless welcome joint action; nevertheless, she will take severe measures for the coercion of Montenegro, unless there is a speedy change of policy at Cetinje.

TWO THOUSAND GUINEAS.

LONDON, April 30.

Result of two thousand Guineas:—

Louvois	1
Craganour	2
Meeting House	3

FIFTEEN RAN.—Won by a head. Two lengths between 2nd and 3rd. Betting at the start was 25 to 1 against Louvois, 3 to 1 against Craganour, 50 to 1 against Meeting House.

THE RACE.—Ramsgate was ridden by Foy. After a capital start, Meeting House led, followed by Fairy King, Roseworthy, Craganour and Louvois. When approaching the bushes, Craganour went to the front, but Louvois challenged at distance and won after an exciting race, Sanquhar was a close fourth.

SOUTH AFRICAN POLITICS.

DUEL BETWEEN MESSRS. BOTHA AND HERTZOG.

CAPETOWN, April 30.

The Union Assembly by 68 votes to 41 yesterday rejected a Labourite motion of "no confidence" in the Government, after an animated debate, which was chiefly remarkable for a duel between General Hertzog and General Botha. The former, in a two hours' speech, accused General Botha of duplicity, and demanded the dissolution of the Cabinet. General Botha defended his conciliation and immigration policies and his attitude on the Imperial question. He refused to put the country to the expense of an election merely to enable General Hertzog to return to the Government.

THE HOME BUDGET.

LONDON, April 30.

The House of Commons has adopted the tea and income-tax resolutions in connection with the Budget.

BERLIN, April 30.

The Budget Committee has adopted the Government proposals increasing the peace effectives of various arms and adding third battalions to eighteen infantry regiments.

AFFAIRS IN LISBON.

"COMIC INTERMEZZO" IN PROGRESS.

DISCOVERY OF ARMS AND AMMUNITION.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LISBON, April 29.

Another mysterious official statement says that the naval barracks and warships are quiet. The newspapers describe the various happenings as the movement of visionaries and a comic *intermezzo*.

The police have closed the Trades Union centre in Lisbon.

Two newspapers have ceased to appear.

LISBON, April 30.

Seven sailors of the cruiser "Sao Gabriel" have been arrested. The naval authorities have decided to detain the crews of all warships on board their ships.

A railway employee has been arrested at Campolide, near Lisbon, where arms and ammunition have been found. The authorities are not relaxing precautions day or night.

BUDGET DEBATE.

CHANCELLOR'S DEFENCE.

LONDON, April 30.

The Budget is being closely criticised in the House of Commons; the main attack being directed against the Chancellor's estimates of a higher yield from the usual sources of revenue. Mr. Austen Chamberlain declared that Mr. Lloyd George's estimate was dangerously speculative; he had budgeted for a greater trade boom than had yet been seen; he had taken no account of the possibilities of strikes or foreign commotions; and he had spent everything and mortgaged all that could be expected, leaving his successor to face the results.

Mr. Lloyd George challenged the Opposition to specify items in regard to which he had over-estimated. He reminded the House that the country was still paying off the cost of the Transvaal War, and he thought it a good thing to retain sugar duty, which was paid by the whole nation, because it brought home to everyone what the war cost.

MARCONI INQUIRY.

DEMAND FOR THE CLOSING OF PROCEEDINGS.

LONDON, April 29.

Mr. Churchill's outburst on his appearance before the Marconi Committee yesterday, has afforded numerous newspapers an opportunity for demanding the closing of the Marconi Committee proceedings, which are condemned as futile and farcical.

THE INDIAN NAVY.

LONDON, April 29.

On the occasion of the fiftieth anniversary of the hauling down of the old Indian Navy, Commander Low, writing to the "Times," reviews its history and recalls the magnificent service of its officers. He does not despair that another Indian Navy will soon arise, like the Phoenix, and add still further glories to the Indian Empire.

CENTRAL INDIA HORSE.

In the House of Commons yesterday, Mr. Arnold Ward asked why the Central India Horse had been withdrawn from Shiraz.

Sir Edward Grey said there was no further need for them, and it was most desirable that they should have leave, to which they were well entitled.

PANAMA CANAL TOLLS.

WASHINGTON, April 30.

The Canal Committee of the Senate has postponed all questions relating to the Panama Canal tolls to the regular December session.

CALIFORNIAN LAND BILL.

SACRAMENTO, April 30.

In spite of the prolonged conferences in which Mr. Bryan took part, the Senate has unanimously passed the amended Land Bill, providing that no alien, who is not eligible for citizenship, can hold real property.

It is generally believed that Mr. Bryan's mission is a failure.

GOLD FOR BOMBAY.

PORT SAID, April 30.

The P. and O. steamer "Marmora" to-day shipped £278,000 gold for Bombay.

OBITUARY.

LONDON, April 30.

The death is announced of Lady Durand, wife of Sir Henry Durand.

[Lady Durand, who was known before her marriage as Miss Ella Sandys, was married in 1875.]

BRITISH POLO TEAM

ITS CAPTAIN UNABLE TO GO.

MR. BUCKMASTER'S INJURED ARM.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, April 30.

The *Daily Telegraph* states that Mr. Buckmaster will not captain the English polo team, which sails for the United States on May 7th. He will probably not accompany the team. Captain Lockett of the 17th Lancers, will be asked to replace Mr. Buckmaster, who recently tore the ligaments of his shoulder in a fall from his pony, thus aggravating the results of an old fracture of the shoulder blade, which has now developed into atrophy of the right arm.

LATER.

The following team has been chosen to represent England at Meadow Brook, in June:—Captains Cheape, Edwards, Ritson and Lockett, in the order named. Other players will accompany the team in cass of accident.

THE POLAR TRAGEDY.

ANNUITIES FOR THE RELATIONS' DEPENDENTS.

LONDON, April 30.

Mr. Asquith announced yesterday that Lady Scott will receive an annuity of two hundred pounds sterling in addition to the Admiralty pension of £225. A joint annuity of three hundred pounds will be paid to Captain Scott's mother and two sisters. A similar annuity will be given to Dr. Wilson's widow and sister-in-law.

The Government of India will provide an annuity of one hundred pounds for the mother and sisters of Lieutenant Bowers. The widow of Petty-Officer Evans will have twenty-six shillings a week, in addition to allowances for her children till they reach the age of 18.

Mr. Asquith, in a letter to the Lord Mayor, expresses the opinion that the annuities will leave room for equitable augmentation by the funds raised by the public.

It is pointed out that Captain Oates' family is not included, as he was unmarried and was a wealthy man.

MRS. PANKHURST.

TOO ILL TO GO BACK TO PRISON YET.

LONDON, April 29.

The medical inspector reports that the health of Mrs. Pankhurst renders it inadvisable to remove her to prison at present.

THE SUFFRAGETTES.

LONDON, April 30.

A hundred policemen to-day raided the Suffragette headquarters in Kingsway. They took entire possession, seized papers and made some arrests.

DUCHESS OF CONNAUGHT.

LONDON, April 30.

A bulletin issued yesterday evening states that considering the gravity of the operation, the condition of the Duchess of Connaught is so far satisfactory.

LATER.

According to a bulletin, the Duchess of Connaught passed a fair night, but her condition must cause some anxiety for the next few days.

A BOGUS AGENCY.

ACCUSED SENTENCED TO A YEAR'S IMPRISONMENT.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, April 30.

Harry Price, formerly proprietor of a shorthand school here, who was arrested in Calcutta, a fortnight ago, on a charge of cheating Major Hunt of Nowgong of Rs. 45, has been sentenced to one year's rigorous imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 50, by the Cantonment Magistrate, of Nowgong. The case against him was that he started a bogus employment agency in Calcutta, advertising as an agent for the supply of servants. Major Hunt applied to the accused's firm for a servart, and the accused, in reply, offered to send a servant, provided the complainant forwarded one month's wages in advance and the travelling allowance of the man to be engaged which would amount to Rs. 45. Major Hunt forwarded the amount in question, but no servant arrived, and all further correspondence with the accused's firm proved abortive.

POONA MUNICIPALITY.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, April 30.

The Poona City Municipality, at its general meeting held this evening, voted a sum of five hundred rupees for presenting an address to Lord Willingdon on his arrival at Poona in June, and appointed a committee consisting of a president and a vice-president. The chairman of the Managing Committee is to draw up the address. The Municipality also adopted the proposal of making an annual contribution of three thousand rupees to the local "King Edward Memorial Hospital."

COLLISION ON G.I.P.R

MANY KILLED AND INJURED.

CAUSE OF ACCIDENT A MYSTERY.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, April 30.

Information has been received that the 356 up-passenger train, running from Nagpur to Bhusaval collided with an up goods train outside Boregaon Station, on the Nagpur-Bhusaval, section at 5-35 hours this morning. About 38 third class passengers have been killed and two European and fourteen Indian passengers injured. Serious damage has been done to rolling stock, and permanent-way communication is interrupted. The way is expected to be cleared at 23 hours to-night.

The cause of the accident is at present not known.

LATER.

How the accident occurred is still unexplained. A goods train was stopped on an incline of 1 in 150 and the passenger train ran into it. Both guards had received "Line Clear." Staff and the passengers did not anticipate danger in consequence, but the goods train was standing at the distant signal when it was run into. The injured Railway servants have been taken to hospital.

ATTEMPTED TRAIN WRECKING.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, April 30.

An outrage supposed to be the work of train-wreckers is reported from Nuagi Station on the southern section of the Eastern Bengal State Railway. On Monday night it was found that a few pillars of a signal had been broken and signal wires tied up to the Railway fencing, so that the signals would not work. Two trains were due to pass through the station at the time the outrage was discovered.

CHARGES AGAINST CIVILIAN.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, April 30.

A Bholagunj (Assam) correspondent of the "Amrita Bazar Patrika" reports:—

A rather novel case, in which three sirdars of a semi-independent confederacy of Mowlong were fined Rs. 450 in a trial heard in camera by Mr. Derwood, Deputy Commissioner of Khasi Hills. It was alleged that the accused sirdars submitted petitions to the Government, making allegations against Mr. B. C. Allen, the predecessor of Mr. Derwood, regarding the constitution of the Mowlong confederacy. The accused, however, did not disclose the names of the drafters of the petitions. The matter was referred to the authorities, with the result that the now defunct Government of Eastern Bengal and Assam, directed the prosecution of the sirdars, for the omission to disclose the names of the writers of the petitions.

SUIT AGAINST OFFICIAL ASSIGNEE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, April 30.

The Fifth Judge of the Calcutta Small Causes Court is engaged in hearing a suit brought by Mr. J. C. Galstaun against the Official Assignee.—The facts are these:—In 1912 Mr. N. N. Nahapait purchased from Mr. Galstaun his mare for two thousand rupees and agreed to pay Mr. Galstaun half the mare's winning money in races for one year. The mare won 500 rupees which was in the hands of the Royal Calcutta Turf Club. Mr. Nahapait became insolvent owing to Mr. Galstaun losing a large sum of money. The Official Assignee claimed the amount which was in the Turf Club, but Mr. Galstaun claimed it because he was in the position of secured creditor, as the money was deposited before the insolvency application was made. The judge took time to consider the judgment.

SUSPICIOUS PUBLICATIONS.

MAGISTRATES EMPOWERED TO WITHHOLD.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, April 30.

A Political Department notification, in to-day's Calcutta "Gazette" deals with suspicious publications, and authorises all district Magistrates and Chief Presidency Magistrates of Calcutta to detain any package brought by land or sea suspected to contain newspapers, books, or other documents of the nature described in section 4, sub-section 1, of the Sea Customs Act. The Superintendent of the C. I. D. is appointed officer to whom such packages are to be forwarded.

W. INDIA TURF CLUB.

TO ENCOURAGE THE SMALL OWNER.

In regard to the griffin racing scheme, which was recently announced to be under the consideration of the Western India Turf Club, the Stewards have decided that it should not be directly promoted by the Turf Club. The idea was to purchase Australian thoroughbred horses and to ship them to Bombay, and then, on payment of Rs. 1,500 each, the members participating would draw for them. The scheme, it was held, would encourage the small owner. It was suggested that special races should be set apart at Bombay and Poona for these griffins. In order, however, to encourage the small owner, the stewards have invented division of races and closed events, in which second-rate amends will stand a chance to needed races which will be run at the next Poona meeting, and no action will be taken regarding the other scheme until the result of this experiment is seen.

Gas is a valuable adjunct to the ventilation of your room: it also destroys the organic impurities we exhale, and it is this which gives gas its greatest hygienic advantage over any other form of lighting.

M. & S. M. RAILWAY.

SPEECH BY GENERAL SECRETARY.

RESOLUTION TO ABANDON THE STRIKE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, April 30.

The following is a report of the meeting of the Amalgamated Society of Railway Servants, held last night, at which the resolution abandoning the strike was signed by those present. There were, it would appear, 180 members present.

The General Secretary, during the course of his speech, which lasted for nearly an hour, said that he had been considerably impressed by the opinion of the Madras Chamber of Commerce and the opinion of the "Statesman." Both these opinions appeared to have been absolutely unbiassed. He said that the men had been granted an increase to their salaries and that it would be ungracious of them to go out on a strike in the face of this. He believed that if justice were done, Rangasawmy would be reinstated. The Agent had convinced the trustees by various articles that have appeared in the papers, that he would always be ready to consider any grievances which they may have, and this fact had convinced them that a strike would be too drastic a measure, especially as already the following concessions had been granted to the staff by order, dated the 25th April, 1913. To quote the General Traffic Manager's own words:—

Mail Guards:—The pay with allowances prior to the 1st instant, was 12·3 per cent. higher than that drawn in 1907. The new scale gives a further increase from the 1st instant which is 26 per cent. higher than the scale of 1907.

Passenger Guards:—A similar comparison in the case of passenger guards shows the percentage of increase drawn prior to and from the 1st instant to 32·6 and 37 per cent, respectively, higher than that of 1907.

Goods Guards:—The percentage of increase in the case of goods guards is to 10 per cent. and 32 per cent., respectively.

Continuing, the General Secretary pointed out that on the G. I. P. Railway a strike occurred simply because the Traffic Department wanted an increase of Re. 1 to their batta. The strike terminated by the officials granting an additional rupee. In this case men had their salaries increased in some cases by Rs. 25, and in every case a substantial increment had been granted. It would absolutely alienate the public sympathy if the men went out on strike after these increases had been sanctioned, and in the interest of the public he thought they would do wrong to go out on strike. He said that some irresponsible persons would surely try to make out that the men were afraid to strike. As a matter of fact, if the strike did materialise, its magnitude would be appalling. As many as 52 telegrams had been received from all parts of the line, expressing their dissatisfaction at the increases granted by the Agent. But the men should think seriously of the consequences of a strike to the public, who had watched this movement with considerable interest. If a strike did occur, he was perfectly convinced that the traffic would be paralised, and this seemed too drastic a measure now that men had not practically what they wanted. He said that a deputation was proceeding to England shortly, and he hoped all would be well before the deputation left India. In conclusion, he trusted that the men would show the Agent that the members of the Society would be as loyal to the Railway Compay as the best non-members, and that they would work with their whole heart and soul for the railway. He advised the members not to write to the press as a better plan of redressing their grievances would be to appeal to the Agent through the proper channel, and not cause annoyance to the Agent by appealing to the Society and public press before appealing to him.

The meeting received the General Secretary's proposal with great acclamation, and all present signed the following resolution:—"We agree to abide by the trustees' advice not to strike, and to thank the Agent for the increases he has granted to the salaries of the staff, and at the same time to point out that the increases are inadequate, also to request the Agent respectfully to reconsider Rangaswamy's case in the light of fresh information which will be laid before him.

The Railway strike is abandoned on the advice of the Secretary of the Amalgamated Society of Railway Servants, received last night, as preparations to strike to-day were complete on both the systems of Madras and Southern Mahsratta Railway, but the Secretary's message is now being followed up by circular official messages, promising early attention to men's grievances in the various departments. Except as to the conveyance of the King's mails, the men had quite determined to strike on receipt to-night of the message instructing them to "go home" and the Army headquarters had been warned by the Society. They say that if the soldiers replaced the strikers it would result in the collapse of railway volunteer movement throughout the country. There is also a report that the strike fund was to be increased by a contribution of some days' wages by all union men in India.

BANGALORE, April 30.

The Railway Traffic Staff, Bangalore, received the following telegram at 8-30 p.m. yesterday, from Mr. Wallace, Local Secretary of the Amalgamated Society of Railway Servants:—"All accept the General Secretary's advice not to strike. Grievances are being attended to. Have ascertained that the belief here is that the idea of the strike has fizzled out. The metre-gauge are not in sympathy, and have promised to help the administration should the strike occur."

BENARES COLLEGE.

RESIGNATION OF MRS. BESANT.

SERIES OF EFFORTS TO INJURE HER.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, April 30.

With reference to the telegrm from Benares, regarding the resignation of the whole staff of the Central Hindu College, Benares, a representative of the "Madras Times" interviewed Mrs. Besant at Adyar. Asked about the reasons for the wholesale resignation, Mrs. Besant said that the reasons were those announced in the telegram and, she added, "Most of the voluntary members of the staff are Theosophists and members of the Order of the Star in the East. They have been very much persecuted during the last year and a half by a few members of the Managing Committee. They have borne with this on my urgent request. The College has been handed over as a nucleus of the Hindu University. Very liberal Hinduism, which has hitherto been taught in the College and schools, is being cowed down by more orthodox people, who will rule the University, and who have been on the Board of the College with a view to facilitate the transfer. They have taken advantage of that to persecute these people. A meeting of the Board was held on the 27th instant, at Allahabad, and I have not yet heard what occurred there. I have offered that meeting my resignation as president, which I have held since the foundation of the College, in order, if possible, to avoid any conflict, because I feel that my work in the College is done and it is passing into very much narrower and more orthodox hands as the centre of the University. It may be that something that occurred at the meeting of the 27th has precipitated this resignation."

Asked whether the Board had accepted her resignation, Mrs. Besant said, she has not yet received particulars of what took place at the meeting, and that she has asked for the same.

ATTEMPTS TO INJURE HER.

Another reason assigned by Mrs. Besant for the resignation, as was mentioned in the telegram, was that a very private religious document, addressed by Mr. Arundale to a few people closely bound up with him in religious feeling, has been, by some means, obtained and published in the "Leader," Allahabad, which, according to Mrs. Besant, is an organ partly of the orthodox Hindus and partly of the free-thinking element which objects to all religions. This publication being regarded as grossly dishonourable, has angered the people to whom it was addressed, comprising the staff of the College, the boys' school and the girls' school, and the whole of those whom the letter was addressed to have resigned.

The representative asked Mrs. Besant whether the result of the suit in the Madras High Court had anything to do with the resignation, and she replied:—"There has been an attempt to injure me, and it has been going on for many years. It was taken up in the College when I gave up my own university scheme in order to help Pandit Madan Mohan Malavya's. That attempt has been to throw out all Theosophical influences which liberalizes and rationalizes Hinduism." Mrs. Besant observed that the High Court case has been one of the results of an attempt to injure her which has been going on for some time, and that the resignation of the staff of the Central Hindu College has absolutely nothing to do with the result of that suit. The teaching and the conduct of the College, Mrs. Besant went on to remark, has been such as to soften the influences of Hinduism. The Society is strongly in favour of the retention of the four castes, but its aim has been to do away with all distinctions between sects and sub-sects, and boarders of all castes in the College eat together. There is also a rule enforced vigorously, that married boys should not be admitted into the Benares institution. In girls' schools also there were several grown-up girls prosecuting their studies. These and such like reforms which were introduced with a view to help the growth of national movement in India, are very much disliked and opposed by the orthodox section of the Board of Trustees, and the persecution has been due to that feeling of dislike.

While the representative was rising to take leave of Mr. Besant, she volunteered an information, which, she said, would be a piece of news to the public, that a Theosophical Educational Trust, which is now a corporate body, has just been established, and that the trust will hold all land and money for Theosophical institutions. A number of boys' and girls' schools over the country will go into its hands and a Theosophical college and a school will be founded at Benares with the present staff that has resigned.

In the Madras High Court before the Chief Justice and Mr. Justice Oldfield this morning, Mrs. Besant made an application for the stay of the execution of justice Bakewell's order directing her to deliver the custody to Mr. G. Narayaniah, of his two sons, he having been appointed their guardian. Justice Bakewell's order, directed Mrs. Besant to hand over the boys on or before the 26th May. She now asked for the stay, on the general ground that an irretrievable mischief would have been done by the order being carried out. In support of her application, Mrs. Besant relied upon the case in 3, 29, with regard to *status quo*; and Mrs. Besant submitted that unless her application was granted, the wards would be placed in the most unfortunate position. They were being prepared to be sent up to the Oxford University, and if they were brought back and delivered over to the plaintiff, their education would be disturbed. There was already considerable difficulty both in Oxford and Cambridge in gaining admission for Indian boys. She had got the names of the two boys entered for October 1914, after some difficulty. If the boys were now brought away, the idea of their going to Oxford would entirely fall to the ground and, if she succeeded in the appeal, she could not put them back into their present position. She did not lay much stress upon the question of expense. Her main contention was that their education would be disturbed, and it would be a very serious disadvantage to the boys. She was quite willing to do everything to press forward the appeal. It was stated in the counter affidavit that if the boys were allowed to continue under her, they would be trained in the tenets of the Theosophical Society, and that they should be given back to the plaintiff at once so that the results of past training might be eradicated. The statement that she had broken any undertaking, that she would not allow the boys to associate with Mr. Leadbeater, was entirely against the whole evidence. As a matter of fact, the boys had been entirely separated from Mr. Leadbeater about three months before the suit, and she had placed them under a tutor who had been accepted by the Oxford University authorities. It was never contemplated by her that the boys should be with Mr. Leadbeater during their college career at all. If the boys were brought here they would be brought near Mr. Leadbeater, to whom they were very much attached, and unless they were kept under lock and key, it would be difficult to keep them away from him. The arrangements she had made were on the lines that Mr. Leadbeater should not be with them. She did not want the boys to be handicapped with their association with one against whom accusations had been made. It was most certainly true as the plaintiff stated that boys would rebel against their return to normal life. There would be an extreme difficulty in getting the boys to do so.

Mr C.P. Ramaswamy Iyer remarked that this was no evidence to that effect.

Mrs. Besant replied that she had stated in her affidavit that the boys were unwilling to return.

Mr. Ramaswamy Iyer said that in the lower court the question has been raised as to the unwillingness of the minors and he had moved for the boys being brought over to India to ascertain their wishes, and the application had been resisted by Mrs. Besant. There was thus no evidence in regard to their unwillingness.

Mrs. Besant rejoined that she had the statement in her affidavit and since the decision of Mr. Justice Bakewell which had been communicated to the boys, she had received a cablegram indicating that they had no intention of returning. Owing to the extreme precipitancy with which she had been directed to hand over the boys, it was impossible for her to go to England and return in time with the boys. She did not say whether she could or could not induce the boys to return. She was not bound to say one way or the other of the sort of her personl influence and personal prayer. It would be impossible for her to bring them back to India into the surroundings which she did not think were conducive to their moral development. Apart from the question of the impossibility of bringing the minors against their refusal, she had to put the matter into the hands of her solicitor, to advise the boys as to the best course to adopt in the circumstances. She would be personally put in a very difficult position, unless the stay was granted on the 27th May. It would would be open for counsel for the plaintiff to bring her up for contempt, and, if proceedings were taken against her it would hinder her prosecuting her appeal. She maintained that her views far from being uncanny and weird, were the views held by every orthodox Hindu, and it was only the plaintiff that had changed. It was therefore best for the boys to continue in their present upbringing rather than be forced to follow the changed beliefs of the father.

The Chief Justice remarked that where an unsuccessful litigant applied for a stay of the decree, the Court of appeal would sometime grant that stay, if it was possible to impose terms which would fully indemnify successful litigant in the event of the appeal being eventually dismissed, and in a great many cases it would be perfectly possible to do so. However he thought it would be difficult to suggest terms which could indemnify the father for postponement of the execution of the decree in the event of her appeal being unsuccessful.

Mrs. Besant said that it was no doubt not easy to suggest terms, but it seemed to her that the balance of injury as far as the boys were concerned was certainly in the Court's refusing to grant a stay of the execution. Mrs. Besant also contended that Mr. Justice Bakewell had gone beyond his powers in arriving at the decision he had done in a matter which depended upon the volition of another person. Her personal obedience was of no avail. The learned Judge had not also correctly understood or appreciated the principles governing the proceedings in regard to the care and custody of the minors. He had also entirely ignored the well established rule and practice of ascertaining the wish of minors before deciding upon their future custody. In appointing a guardian the Judge had entirely overlooked the interest of minors and his decision was against the evidence of six witnesses, one of whom was the late acting Chief Justice of the High Court. The learned Judge had also omitted to observe that as the order appointing the plaintiff as guardian had not been included in the original judgment, it could only be made on a review application, and the Court had no power to appoint a guardian. In conclusion she submitted that irretrievable injury would be caused to the physical intellectual and moral welfare of the boys by their being handed over to the plaintiff and brought into this country, where the boys would be the centre of public attention of a most undesiralbe kind after this sensational trial; they would practically be subjected to moral torture. It was a matter of only a few months before the appeal would be over and no harm would be done in their being left where they were under proper guardianship, neither of her own or of the plaintiff.

Mr. C P. Ramaswamy Iyer opposed the motion and stated that specific issues had been raised on the question of jurisdiction and that it had been elaborately argued for two days, without eliciting any reply from the defendant. The Judge had found that without the knowledge and consent of the plaintiff, Mrs. Besant planned a course of education which the father had a right to object to. The main ground of his Lordship's judgment was that Mrs. Besant had given out that the boys were to be the vehicle for the manifestation of supernatural

agency and that it was not to the best interests of the boys that such a training should be given to them. He maintained that an instant order was necessary regarding the custody of the boys. The learned Judge had also found that the only understanding between the parties was that a sound education should be given to the boys and not that they should be trained to a life of poverty and celibacy. It was one thing to say that some persons be believed in the possibility of developing supernatural powers and another thing to say whether one would allow one's sons to be trained to that kind of life. Mr. Justice Bakewell's remarks showed how protracted the case was; because of the defendant not undertaking to separate the boys from Mr. Leadbeater. It was all very well for Mr. Besant, after losing her case, to say that she would give an undertaking not to associate the boys with Mr. Leadbeater, but during the whole course of the trial she had been unwilling to give such an undertaking. Above all there was the right of the father to educate the boys in the manner which he considered best and conducive to their welfare.

The Chief Justice inquired if Mr. Ramaswamy Iyer was prepared to make any suggestion which would make the order of Mr. Justice Bakewell in regard to the delivery of the boys before 26th May practicable.

Mr. Ramaswamy Iyer submitted that he would have to invoke the assistance of the Chancery Division, only if there was a conflict between the boys and Mrs. Besant. The English courts were, as a matter of course, bound to enforce the order of an Indian court by virtue of the comity of Courts.

The Chief Justice said that the proceedings for contempt against Mrs. Besant will not bring the boys back.

Mr. Ramaswamy Iyer said Mrs. Besant could bring them back, and if she declined to bring them back, he would take steps in the Chancery Division.

The Chief Justice said it did not seem unreasonable to give Mrs. Besant an opportunity to consult her lawyers, and he did not think it had been suggested that she had been contumacious.

Mr. Ramaswamy Iyer submitted that so far as the stay was not made, pending an appeal, he was agreeable to giving any reasonable time.

Their Lordships eventually passed orders that so much of Mr. Justice Bakewell as directed the handing over of the minors to the plaintiff by the defendant on or before the 26th May would be stayed until the 7th July and that the application be dismissed in other respects.

GERMAN AIRSHIPS.

The landing of the Zeppelin airship in France has given French experts an opportunity for examining it with a certain amount of leisure and their verdict on the whole is not flattering to the German builder. French constructors have long ago been acquainted with all the details of the Zeppelin plans, yet they fail to endorse them, and their conviction has only been confirmed by the recent landing of the latest model on French soil.

It is not denied that the rigid type has certain advantages in theory, but in practice French engineers believe that the French semi-rigid is superior. Speaking with an officer of the aerial section the other day writes the Paris correspondent of the daily Telegraph" I learned the reason they assign.

"It is true," the officer said, "that the size of the Zeppelin airships is such that they may be provided with machine-guns and carry explosives, and in a general way be fitted out as an offensive engine of war. But the main question will always be that of the capacity for rising to a given height. The size of the Zeppelin airships is more than counterbalanced by the weight they have to carry, and it is held that they cannot rise to so high an elevation as a semi-rigid steerable."

The officer added that in war the advantage will always be with the dirigible that can rise to the greatest height. "This is what we are relying upon in France. If our airships can rise 1,000ft. or 2,000ft. above a Zeppelin, they will always have it at their mercy. A hand-grenade would be sufficient to destroy it. In mountain warfare the battery which is at the top always has the advantage of the lower one down in the valley. We feel that, with our smaller, but more supply, dirigibles, we are still at the top. All we want is an equal or greater number of airships than our adversaries."

A French engineer who inspected the Zeppelin, and who is himself one of the most active builders for the French army, says that "German engineering in the construction of the Zeppelins has committed egregious errors. Such an airship is imposing, but it is not formidable. Our French military airships are much superior."

I will not mention the name of the engineer. It suffices to cite his word to show what is the general verdict of experts in France on the military airships of Germany.

COLLIERY ACCIDENTS IN WALES.

Two colliery accidents have occurred in South Wales, one on April 7 and another on April 8, resulting in the loss of six lives. At the Big Pit of the Blaenavon Company, Ltd., near Pontipool, some timber caught fire, it is believed by the fusing of an electric wire, and three officials ware suffocated, their names being Arthur Tucker, thirty-two, single, manager of the Milfraen and Kay's Slope collieries; James Jenkins, married, under-manager of the Big Pit, and William Bond twenty-eight, married: fireman at the

Big Pit. At No. 8 Pit, Tylorstown, Rhondda Valley, owned by Messrs. David Davis and Sons, five miners were buried on April 8 beneath an immense fall of roof estimated to amount to over 400 tons. Three of them were rescued alive—namely, John Evans, Thomas Asthon and James Davies but James Davies died subsequently Lawis and Llewellyn Thomes were crushed and asphyxiated the fallen earth. Thomas Ashton lies in a serious condition at his lodgings.

RETIRED OFFICERS' AFFAIRS.

This was a sitting on April 4 for the public examination of Mr. Charles le Despenser Leslie-Melville, described as lately a member or the Carlton Club, Pall Mall, whose statement of affairs showed gross liabilities 36,967l. 8s. 6d., and an estimated surplus in assets of 8,537l, 11s. 1d. Examined by the Assistant Official Receiver the bankrupt stated that for six years before 1905 he held a commission in the Army. He then retired and went to Ceylon to acquire a tea and rubber plantation. He attributed his present position to personal extravagance, lossess in card-playing and betting, and to heavy interest on borrowed money. An accounting statement which he had prepared showed that since Nov. 27, 1910, his household and personal expenditure had been 7,700l., the interest on money borrowed by him 3,250l., and betting and gambling losses 3,000l. The examination was concluded.

NOTES ON INDIAN INTERESTS.

THOUGHTS BY A NATIVE THINKER.

A CHINESE PUZZLE.

The Chinese minister requested that special prayers might be offered in Christian churches for the success of "the Constitution," and willing compliance has been given to the desire, especially by England and America, and also partly by Australia which will have none of the Asiatic peoples within her gates. A special litany has been prepared, and zealous Christians, countenanced by the presence of the Chinese, have been supplicating the Divinity for the welfare of China. The novel request of the minister, who, by the way, may be supposed to have the bulk of the Chinese in agreement with him, is somewhat of a puzzle to fellow-orientals. This is the first instance, for aught I know, of a nation asking the people of another faith, for religious intercession on its behalf, not that Christian missionaries in China have always met with kindness and tolerance from the populace. They have on occasions carried their lives in their hands, and have been the victims of infuriated mobs. But in China, as elsewhere throughout the world, the missionaries have stood their ground, bearing opposition and fanaticism, and undergoing risks and dangers in the cause of their religion. It would appear from the signs of the present moment that the Chinese missions have survived it all, and that since their supplication, on the dawn of a new epoch, has been eagerly sought, the natives will regard them no longer with antipathy. If the new administration is successful, the superstitions among them may attribute the result, at least in part, to the special services held in Christian churches on behalf of the heathen Chinese. Does Yuan Shih-k'ai, the minister, from whom the wish originally emanated, believe, equally with his own people, in the efficacy of prayer? And is his belief in it so catholic as to wish for the service enjoined by another faith? or was it only a stroke of policy to gain the good-will of European Powers, especially England and America?

EFFICACY OF PRAYER.

I am not prepared to give a definite reply to any of these questions. For myself, I do not believe that prayer can work wonders. It cannot change the order of nature. It cannot stand between the cause and its inevitable effect. As nature is bountiful in its rewards, so it is ruthless in its punishments. There is no escaping its judgment, and prayers cannot alter it by a hair's breadth. Take a recent instance. Moslems, all over the world, supplicated God for the success of the Turkish arms, but their prayers, however fervent and sincere, could not save the Ottoman from reaping what he had sown. I do sympathize with the Moslems. I even rue with them the fate of the Turkish Empire. But supplications cannot alter the inevitable, and the inevitable is ordained by the eternal laws of justice. Consequently, the Chinese constitution will only prosper to the extent it will deserve.

THE BLESSED WORD CONSTITUTION.

Such among the Orientals as are the slave of phrases believe that if the form of a Government were labelled as "the Constitution," it will bring with it, as it by means of some inherent charm, progress, prosperity and enlightenment. There were great expectations and high hopes, when the constitution was established in Turkey. There were jubilations in Turkey. Turks and Christians embraced one another as brothers and wept tears of joy at the advent of the millenneum. Europe sent its felicitations to the YoungTurks, and it was thought the empire had entered upon a new and glorious era. Subsequently, the Persians tried the same adventure, and the results in both cases are well-known to the world. It is not my concern to dive into the causes of its failure. My purpose at present is just to point out that there is no underlying magic in the blessed word, Constitution. The popular form of government is gaining, nevertheless, the steady approval of Asiatic races, and if China, so intensely conservative, so absolutely wrapped up in the past, has overthrown monarchy and set up a sort of republic in its stead, we should not be much surprised if at no very distant date Afganistan should also go in for a parliament, and that the tongue should take the place of the sword among the rugged, untamed people. But the Amir is wise, and will not let in the light from the West, any more than he can help. He has shut himself up in his fastness, jealously guarding the passes against the intrusion of curious people from other lands. He will not, therefore, let the railway penetrate into his dominions linking them with the outer world. While the conditions endure, the Amir may feel secure in the exercise of his despotism. What are the prospects of the Chinese republic? The experiences of Turkey and Persia have chastened our anticipations of its success. Will it put a stop to domestic broils? Will it suppress the corruption and oppression of the Mandarins? Will it transform the vast country, now torn by dissensions, into homogenious whole? Will it unite its millions in concord and co-operation? Above all, will it raise the character of the nation, and will it produce statesmen of sufficient strength and capacity, first to evolve order out of chaos, and next to ensure its progress and development? The hard knocks she has received on the head has taught China a lesson or two. If she profits fully by her recent experiences, if her government is good and firmly established, she may become a great world-power. She has great advantages in her favour—countless numbers, and an industrious and ingenious population well made and strong, in spite of the supposed ravages of opium. She has been discarding the time-honoured pig-tail. She has begun to perceive that the feet of their women, crushed to make them so tiny, constitute no sign of rank or beauty. She has established manufactures and is opening up the country by means of railways. She is fast equipping herself with the apparatus of Western civilization. The Christian world has been pleased to say to her, "Go thou and prosper," and to this wish every Asiatic will say, Amen.

THE NEW SPIRIT.

The seemingly abrupt change which has come over the spirit of the Indian Musalmans and their attitude towards the Government, on the one hand, and the neighbouring races, on the other, has been the subject of attention, far an near. The "Times" publishes an article on it warning the Moslems against questionable and unwholesome agitation. The utterances of some of their representatives on the Turkish troubles fall under this category, and the All-India Moslem League has given them the imprimatur of its authority. The sage counsel and statesmanlike views of the Aga Khan on the question seem to have been thrown away on a majority of his confederates. The "Times" regards with equanimity the tendency which has been manifested, in a marked degree, by Mahomedans within the last two years towards Congress ideals. I was one of the first to perceive it, as this column will testify. It has made some of their patrons and well-wishers rather uneasy, and advice has been preferred to them to cease from meddling with the edged tools of politics, lest they might alienate the sympathy of those whose good-will they have always been anxious to secure. Really, the change has startled and puzzled men who were accustomed to acquiescence, obedience and gratitude as the principal characteristics of Moslem loyalty. The Mahomedans have come to think that the annulment of the partition of Bengal was a direct concession to agitation, and that agitation was more paying than acquiescence. The Balkan War has added to their vexation and disappointment, and so their leaders have joined hands with the Hindus and both are walking together along the same road. The rapid extension of knowledge among them, since the epoch-making deputation that waited upon Lord Minto, seven years ago, has also contributed to the change. The Moslem League, in spite of the regrets and warnings of the Nawab of Dacca, has committed itself definitely and positively to its new programme. Its president, the Hon. Mr. Shafi, talked ominously of the rumbling of a coming storm, advocated, on behalf of the League simultaneous examination, provincial autonomy and self-government. Its leaders aim at Swaraj, just as well as the Congress. But while the Congress wants it on colonial lines, they ask for "A system of self-government suitable to India under the ægis of the British Crown." Whether the resolution should be accepted in the form approved by the Congress or the League, was the subject of a debate at the Lucknow Conference, and it was ultimately decided to adopt it in the terms settled by the League. Both the resolutions are essential agreement, and a verbal difference does not so much matter. The Moslem representatives profess their desire for unity and co-operation with the other races of India, so that they might all be welded together into one nation, and yet the League has been asking the Government to extend the principle of communal representation, which has been introduced in the Legislative Councils, to Municipal Boards, as well. A conflict of interests there will be for a long time to come, in spite of all our platform oratory.

DION.

SEVERANCE OF TURF CLUBS

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, April 30.

In view of the Calcutta Turf Club's severance from the Rangoon Race Committee, the latter have formed, themselves for the present into an Advisory Committee composed of Captain Stevenson and five other members, who will draw up a scheme to be considered at the general meeting called for next week, the club to be entitled the Burma or Rangoon Turf Club and will then be inaugurated for the control of racing in Burma.

THE "HAWKE"-"OLYMPIC" COLLISION.

In the Court Appeal on April 5 judgments were delivered in the appeal and cross appeal arising out of the collision between his Majesty's ship Hawke and the White Star lines Olympic, which occurred in the Solent in September 1911. Lord Justice Vaughan Williams, in the course of his judgment, referred to the courses taken by the vessels, and proceeded to deal with the jamming of the helm and the suction theory. His lordship expressed the opinion that the appeal should be dismissed because the collision was caused by the Olympics coming too far south and unnecessarily exposing the Hawke to a danger that might have been avoided inasmuch as the Olympic had ample room to keep out of the way of the Hawke by keeping further to the north. Lord Justic Kennedy delivered a concurring judgment, in which he said the Olympic had rightly been held to blame for bringing about the collision by not taking steps to keep out of the way of the Hawke. He agreed with the President that the Olympic could have avoided the collision up to the last moment. Lord Justice Parker's judgment was also read, agreeing that the appeals should be dismissed.

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THE COMMAND OF THE AIR.

WHICH BRITAIN DOES NOT HOLD.

The time has come for Englishmen to recognize that, whether they like it or not, they must seriously apply themselves to the creation of an air Navy strong enough to repel the challenges of any possible aggressor. The more one reflects, says the "Spectator," upon the recent statements of Colonel Seely and Mr. Churchill—particularly, we would say, the statements of Colonel Seely—the more unsatisfactory they seem. It may very well be that a regular invasion by aircraft will be impossible, so far as we can see ahead, but incalculable mischief might be done by aircraft capable of dropping heavy loads of explosive material into our docks, arsenals, and magazines. It would be impossible to prevent a commercial or financial panic (which in itself would give an enormous and perhaps irretrievable advantage to one's enemy at the outset of a war) if we had helplessly to suffer the spectacle of airships or aeroplanes circling above our military and naval bases. What fools we should look! How remorseful we should be that we had not taken precautions while there was yet time!

Germany has decided to spend over £6,000,000 during the next five years on her air navy. As everyone knows, she has taken her own line in the use of dirigible balloons of the rigid type that bears the name of Count Zeppellin. At present not even the greatest expert in aircraft alive could dogmatize with confidence as to whether the airship or the aeroplane or the waterplane will be the most successful form of aircraft in the future. The manner in which Germany pins her faith to airships, and France (although she was the pioneer of airships) increasingly to aeroplanes is characteristic of the qualities of the two nations. Frenchmen are distinguished by brilliant individual initiative, resource, and self-reliance; Germans by a uniform and collective submission to the strictest discipline. The Frenchman soars alone in a monoplane; the German prefers to be one of a dozen men in a car of the Zeppelin but fails in no exacting test required of the typical gregarious discipline of his nation. The point for us to remember is that we cannot afford to be found unprepared in any branch of aerial warfare. It is ridiculous to pour out money and to lavish ingenuity on our Navy for the purpose of national insurance if we take out no insurance policy or only a derisory one, against an entirely different danger. Probably the "Daily Mail" is right in saying that waterplanes will be the truly characteristic means of British aerial defence. They will convey into aerial warfare as many as possible of the nautical merits which have marked our race. But just as a navy requires vessels of every type so the perfect aerial navy will need aircraft of every type. Otherwise we certainly shall not be safe. We must have a stronger air Navy than Germany—not relatively stronger in proportion to the numbers of our troops, as Colonel Seely so inaptly said, but absolutely stronger. It is a very disagreeable duty, of course, to have to embark upon a new form of expenditure which only a few years ago no one foresaw, but we can afford to pay better than our rivals. If they can make the necessary sacrifices, we can do so with less difficulty. The time has come to accept the burden, and we trust that the nation will not consent to any paltering with a growing danger.

WATERPLANE.

A waterplane, by which is meant an aeroplane that is fitted with floats and starts from the water as an aeroplane starts from the land, has one great advantage over both an aeroplane and an airship. In its case the "landing"—it is not easy to avoid bulls in this new science, and of course, by "landing" we mean here the return of a waterplane to the water—is comparatively simple and safe. Not only have the lower air currents a greater regularity over the flat surace of the sea than they have above the land, but there is neraly always sea-room for the "landing." On shore the return to earth is the really anxious time in all cross-country flying. The airman looks out anxiously for a suitable open spot. One may appreciate the difference between the two cases by thinking of the return of a bird to the water and of the return of a bird to earth. A bird touches the water at a fairly high speed and gradually comes to rest without a shock, but a bird returning to earth must exercise much more caution, and come almost to a standstill before dropping. The French have been so much impressed by the need for having landing-places for aeroplanes that they have already provided nearly eighty at suitable places. There is at each station an open space of at least twenty-five acres, a repairing shop, a supply of petrol, and so forth. Mr. Churchill has promised that there shall be a circuit of stations for waterplanes round the British coast, and the idea is excellent. But the hundred waterplanes for the Navy and the hundred and forty-eight aeroplanes for the Army which are promised within the immediate future do not approximately reach the effort that we ought to make. The fact is that we are pursuing the well-worn British method of waiting on events. If the worst does not happen it is undoubtedly an economical method. Other countries do the expensive experimental work, and we come in when a type of comparative permanence has been arrived at. In the case of submarines, as in the case of the motor industry, Great Britain was able in due course to out-distance her competitors at small expense to herself. But the intermediate period is one of extra-ordinary and patent danger, and it is certain that a nation which makes a practice of this principle of "wait and see" will one day be taken unawares. Our airmen are as good as any in the world; our military aeroplane commands the confidence of those who use it; but all this is not enough if we lag behind in the race, and are not laying down the plant for a rapid and ample production of the material of aerial warfare. If we found ourselves in a sudden danger to-morrow we might vote a vast sum of money, but we should not be able profitably to spend it.

USE BY NIGHT.

The virtue of the airships upon which Germany is concentrating her attention is that they have a wide redius of action and can be used by night with much more certainty than aroplane. Again, the aeroplane has to mount to a height in a spiral, as a lark rises, but the airship, being lighter than air, rises in a straight line. The German Zeppelins before long will unquestionably be able to travel up to fifteen hundred miles without alighting, and will carry a load of, say, twenty tons and a crew of about twenty men. In the daylight such a huge mass would be an easy target if moving low down, but above a certain height it need not fear any gun in the world, and at night above a certain height it would be quite invisible. All fhe accidents to German airship—and they have been many—have occurred when the airship have been on the ground. An airship tethered in a strong wind is like an unmanageable wild beast. But the Germans are building revolving sheds; so that the airships can always be brought in with the help of the wind, and no doubt the percentage of accidents will be reduced. We do not say that the airship is the best form of aircraft—for the greater manageability not only of the waterplane but of the aeroplane is obvious—but we do say that it has its uses, and that we cannot afford to fail to compete with it. In the war of the air like must meet like. It is useless to fire off howitzers and various high-angle guns at objects which move through the air like a grouse coming down wind. The command of the air will be won in the air, as certainly as the command of the sea is held at sea. Bricks and mortar on our coasts, though bristling with guns as a porcupine with quills, will not retain for us the command of the sea; and guns will not frighten away aggressors who use the air as their element. The Danes raided our coasts as they pleased till Alfred met like with like and built ships. The lesson holds good under the new and very different conditions. We should prefer to spend nothing on aerial defence to spending sums that are demonstrably inadequate, for these are mere waste. Our small airships, which can be easily packed and carried on motor lorries, are no doubt excellent for expeditionary work, but it stands to reason that they are not the equals of the German aerial Dreadoughts. We write as laymen. Experts, or the logic of events, may be able to prove that it would be much better and safer for Great Britain to outshine the world in waterplanes and aeroplanes than to compete seriously with Germany in building airships. But till we are convinced on that point we must repeat that as our Navy has battleships, cruisers, and destroyers, so our aerial Navy must have airships, waterplanes, and aeroplanes. And the sooner we recognize that the neccssity is upon us to build that Navy the better.

CASUAL CONVERSATIONS.

AT THE ARMY AND NAVY STORES.

"Thank you *so* much, I will sit down, as I may be here for some time. I want a wedding present and I am sure you will try and help me to choose one. It must be useful you know, and really smart."

"Certainly, madam, and the price?"

"Oh, not too expensive, but I want it to look good."

"Something in silver, madam?"

"Silver? Yes! it would be nice to have it made of silver, or even electro-plate, if it looked allright."

"How would you like fish knives and forks, madam?"

"Fish knives and forks—hm!—But *do* people use them nowadays? I always do, of course, because they are so convenient, but I did read somewhere that it was smarter to use an ordinary fork, and if necessary, a bit of bread, and I would'nt like her to think that I didn't know what was correct."

"Perhaps entre-dishes—".

"What a *splendid* idea! Have you got any?"

"Oh, yes, madam, here are some really lovely specimens. Old Dutch and early Georgean designs."

"Arn't they simply beautiful? Have you any more of a different pattern?"

"Certainly, madam, shall I fetch you some more?"

"Thanks ever so much. What a lot of kinds you seem to have. Wait a minute. Do you know, on second thoughts, I am not *quite* sure that I really *want* to give entre-dishes. You see, two would be rather expensive and one looks lonely. What about salt cellars?"

"Do you like these, madam?"

"How perfectly charming, but don't you think that she is *sure* to have heaps?"

"That may be the case, madam, but they are always useful."

"Always useful? So they are, but I want to be *quite* original."

"Then what about a lamp?"

"A lamp, of course! Why didn't we think of that before? It is just *the* thing. I will look at some lamps, please. How much is that one next to the tiffin basket"

"Seventy-five rupees, madam."

"Oh! I can't efford seventy-five rupees, Why that is £5. Have you anything not quite so expensive?"

"This one is thirty rupees, madam."

"That's much better and so much prettier."

"It's not so large, madam."

"Well, that's a great advantage, isn't it?"

"Perhaps so, madam."

"Of course it is. It will do beautifully. Now, will you pack it carefully, cotton wool and all that sort of thing, and here's a card. Be sure and tie it on, face upwards. *How* lucky we were to have thought of a lamp. You can't think how relieved I am now I have chosen a present."

"Will you pay at the desk, madam?"

"Of course I will, thank you so much. Good morn——Oh dear! *how* stupid of me. We must think of something else. I know they have taken a flat in Wodehouse Road with electric lights! I *am* so sorry."

"Not at all, madam."

"It's too bad of people having electric, light, because, what can one give them for a wedding present?"

"These are rather pretty bon-bon dishes.'

"Oh, how perfectly beautiful, but every body gives them, and I don't want to be one of a crowd; besides, somebody is sure to give one bigger than mine, and people are so spiteful, they would be sure to put them next to each other."

"I have something new here in toast racks."

"Toast racks? Yes! that is a good idea. For even with all these talks about standard bread, they haven't done away with toast yet. Now, do let me have a look at some."

"Here are two, madam, just straight from Home. The large one is fifty rupees, the smaller one twenty-five rupees."

"Oh, dear! I really don't know which I like the best; they are both so very pretty. Personally, I don't think the big one looks worth the extra money. Still, if she liked it better, I wouldn't mind giving more. I know what I'll do. I'll just ask my friend to come here and choose for herself which one she likes. You can tell her I thought the smaller one was the prettier pattern."

"Very well, madam."

"Thank you *so* much. I'll give you my address—No! do you know I have changed my mind again. On second thoughts, I won't worry the poor girl. She is sure to be busy just now, trouseau, and all that sort of thing. I believe it would be better after all if I were to send her a cheque, and then she can choose what she likes, or I might even have time to do her a bit of fancy work, table centre or something, which always comes in useful. Good morning, and thank you for showing me such lovely things."

"Not at all, madam. Very warm to-day, isn't it?"

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A LONDONER'S LONDON.

FASCINATING NEW BOOK.

"A Londoner's London," by Mr. Wilfrid Whitten, is one of the most fascinating books about London ever written, says "Public Opinion." It is an overflowing book, the very cream of a Londoner's love for London, and of his enthusiastic reading of everything written about London and Londoners. Only one who has saturated himself with the very life of London for a quarter of a century, as Mr. Whitten has done, could have written this book. To know London is one thing, but to be able to convey that knowledge with charm and delight to others is another. Mr. Whitten's knowledge of London is evidenced on every page, and the rapid way in which you turn the pages is proof of the swift charm of his style. The very titles of the chapters whet the reader's appetite. "The Veils of Yesterday" tells of the recent rapid changes in London. "The First Perch" tells some most interesting stories of first arrivals in London. "Lords and Landladies" carries us through Bloomsbury. "The Street of the Sagging Purpose" is the clever name for the Strand. "A Walk Through Everyman's London" takes you to the Abbey and the West End; and "The Street of the Ready Writers" is Fleet Street. "It is of the significance of London," says Mr. Whitten, "that it inspires both love and hate, irresistible lure and strong refusal," and he quotes George Gissing as "Henry Ryecroft," who said: "Some day I will go to London and spend a day or two amid the dear old horrors."

SOME PICTURESQUE TOUCHES.

One comes across many a picturesque touch in this book, as Mr. Whitten lovingly strolls by favourite spots. Of the cemetery of Bunhill Fields he says: "This should be seen on an autumn afternoon, when the leaves are falling and a soft haze envelopes the haunts of Wesley." To him the City Road is "an Appian Way of toil, this road of wry annals and vexed property, of dusty graves and exploded revels." "In all writings on London there must be the fallacy of generalisation, for we hear only the general heartbeat. And nowhere do we hear it plainer than at this populous corner, where Temple Bar once seemed to divide the affairs of the east and west, but where now they appear to be fanned into coalescence by a monster's wings. Here, in the golden haze of an autumn afternoon, how big, how beautiful, is London! What piling up of roofs and towers, windows agleam in the level sunlight, summits tipped with fire!" "On London Bridge it is that London remembers the days of her youth while she gives thanks in her sweat that her natural force is not abated. The air is full of hum and jingle, yet the silence of the natural river is felt under the syrens and chains, and even while we see the oranges passing from boat to trolley the water bemuses us with the lapping light and grey tracts that Chaucer knew. And you wish to sense the long story of the haven, if you can do so without making speeches out of books, and if the savour of it will come to you in the warmth of the sun, in the rattle of the crane, or in the glint of a pigeon's wing when it swerves. Ah well! come and look at the Pool from Rotherhithe, where there is peace."

AT WAPPING OLD STAIRS.

Mr. Whitten goes down to Wapping and sees a barge wife. "She sits in the stern, with her back to Babylon—a mighty knitter before the Lord."

He sees boys bathing from Old Wapping Stairs.

"How large and free within the limits of an order two old to be felt, is all this by play and leisure at the water-gate of London! And yonder, in remote quietness, rise those shapes of Tower, Monument, Bridge and Dome that are the symbols of this city through all the world, If they lack the grace of collective motherhood, if they assimilate rather with the clouds than the streets, it is because London has attained to dimensions in which her entity is lost in space, as her origin in time. Only in her sleep, in the suspension of all that 'mighty heart,' has a great poet envisaged the unity of London. Yet here and at last, one has some illusion of the whole.

"Those white-fleshed boys, in whose veins the life-blood of London is continued—let us think that they are playing in the dusk of a maternal city by a river whose image and tradition are in every heart. Let the Angel which redeems London from evil bless the lads and let London's name be named on them and the names that our fathers knew and let them grow into a multitude in the midst of the earth."

"THE STREET OF SAGGING PURPOSE."

"Let us stroll to the Strand. Tortured in body, street keeps its ancient character. It is neither of the east nor of the west. It is a link that has become an interregnum. Its shops are for the passer-by, its hotels for the pilgrims, its taverns and theatres for leisure. A certain sagging of purpose and uplifting of curiosity may be observed in its unsorted mid-London crowd. More than any other street it is the epitome of London, however weak in an impossible role.

Mr. Whitten's book is full of delightful stories of men who have made London famous—of how they came, what they did, where they lived and where they died; and all are introduced in the deftest way, making the book a perfect mosaic of biography and history and guide and table talk.

THE FIRST PERCH.

Especially happy is the chapter called "The First Perch."

"A Londoner can forget much, but his first perch, as Lord Eldon called it (anticipating somewhat Disraeli's remark, 'London is a roost for every bird') is a lasting memory. Eldon, then John Scott, brought his Bessy and his bairns to Cursitor Street. He would say in his years of fame and dignity, 'There was my first perch. Many a time have I run down from Cursitor Street to Fleet Market to buy sixpenn'orth of sprats for our supper.' A like story is told of Lord Northington. When he reached the Woolsack and a mansion in Grosvenor Square, he and his wife looked back wistfully to their small house in Great James Street, Bedford Row, where a leg of mutton had lasted three days—the first hot, the second day cold, and the third day hashed."

"Men have come to London in many moods," says Mr. Whitten. Alexander Wedderburn (Lord Loughborough), whose old house is marked by a tablet in Russell Square, came to London in a huff. He might have remained all his life at the Scotch Bar but for a violent altercation which he had with a fellow-barrister, Mr. Lockhart, then the Dean of Faculty. During a trial the Dean called his young opponent a 'presumptuous boy.' Wedderburn, bursting with rage, said: 'The learned Dean has confined himself on this occasion to vituperation; I do not say that he is capable of reasoning, but if tears would have answered his purpose I am sure tears would not have been wanting.'

"The Dean muttered threats of vengeance, and Wedderburn proceeded: 'I care little, my lords, what may be said or done by a man who has been disgraced in his person and dishonoured in his bed.' The court was now aghast, and the Lord President declared that 'this was language unbecoming an advocate and a gentleman.' Wedderburn retorted that 'his lordship had said as a judge what he could not justify as a gentleman.' The court gravely consulted as to how this hot-headed young man should be quelled, and it was resolved that he must retract his words or suffer deprivation. Wedderburn rose, and, with deadly calm, said; 'My lords, I neither retract nor apologise, but I will save you the trouble of deprivation. There is my gown'—and here he stripped it from his shoulders—'and I will never wear it more, virtute me involvo.' He then walked out of court, and that night started for London and the Woolsack."

MR. F. R. SHACKLETON.

CHARGE OF CONSPIRACY.

Following an interval extending over three weeks, the hearing was resumed at Bow-street Police-court on April 11th of the charges against Francis Richard Shackleton, formerly Dublin Herald and recently a planter, of Hanha, Portuguese West Africa, and Thomas Jehu Garlick, an accountant of George-street City, the latter appearing upon a summons. They were accused of having between Jan. 1 1907, and July 21, 1910, conspired to cheat and defraud Lord Ronald Sutherland Gower, Miss Mary Josephine Browne, and Mr Frank Hird of sums of money amounting altogether to £58,000, which were invested in the International Finance Development Corporation (Ld.) and the Celtic Investment Trust.

Mr. R. D. Muir and Mr. Travers Humphreys conducted the case on behalf of the Director of Public Prosecution; Mr. W. S. Schwabe and Mr. J. D. Cassels appeared for Snackleton and Mr. Artemus Jones for Garlick, Mr. R O B. Lane held a watching brief on behalf of parties interested.

Mr. Ernest Augustus Leal, an examiner in the department of the Official Receiver of Companies, was in the witness-box all day. He said he had had the conduct of the winding up of the International Finance and Development Corporation, which was registered in July, 1907, with a nominal capital of £50,000, which was afterwards increased to £100.000, divided into 60,000 seven per cent. Preference shares of £1 each and 40,000 Ordinary shares. The total issue of Preference shares was 53,300, and of Ordinary shares 15,007. The first directors were Shackleton, Garlick, Mr. George Petrides and Mr. Frederick R. Pate. Mr. D. C. Goodswin became a director in December, 1907, and Mr. Pate resigned in January, 1908. The objects of the Corporation were the promoting and financing of companies.

On Dec. 31, 1907, Garlick entered into a contract to sell to the company certain negotiations and options for £15,000 cash. Witness produced a cheque for £15,000, dated April 25 1908 drawn by the corporation in favour of Garlick. It had never been passed through the bank and was not dealt with in the cash-book. At the same time Garlick applied for and was allotted 15,000 Ordinary shares and he drew a cheque for £15,000 which had likewise never been through the bank. Of these shares Garlick transferred 5,500 to Shackleton and 4000 to other persons leving £5,500 standing in his own name.

Mr. Muir: Is there any trace in any book or document of the company of any money having been paid for those shares so transferred by Garlick?—There is evidence in a ledger which was made up after the company went into liquidation but there is no contemporaneous record. The transfers show only a nominal consideration in each case.

Apart from the exchange of the two £15,000 cheques, was any cash paid by any of the directors for the shares which they held?—No.

Continuing, witness said the net result of the business, for which £15,000 was paid to Garlick, was a profit of £15 1s. During 1908 resolutions were passed, the effect of which was to constitute the Corporation a private company. In the register of members Mr. Frank Hird was shown as the holder of 6,000 Preference shares, 3,000 of which were acquired by transfer from Mr. Pate. It was recorded that a dividend of £210 was paid to Mr. Hird in November, 1907, but according to the books no profits had been made up to that date.

The articles of association provided that no dividend should be paid except out of profits. Witness gave details as to the allotments of a total of 7,000 shares to Miss Browne, to whom dividends were paid although no profits had been made.

On May 26, 1908, Lord Ronald Gower was shown as a holder of 28,000 Preference shares, and subsequently he was credited with 12,000 more. The company appeared to have received £46,953, in respect of the sale of Lord Ronald Gower's Highland Railway stock. The minute book showed that in 1907, Garlick reported that he entered into negotiations in respect of an option for the acquisition of Maxim's Restaurant in Paris. Eventually an agreement was come to which provided that the price to be paid by the Corporation was £64,000, exclusive of wines, whilst the vendors were to apply for 10,000 shares in a company which was formed with a capital of £120,000 in £1 shares. Apparently 91 936 of these shares were allotted to the International Corporation or their nominees 5,000 were allotted to Lord Ronald Gower, 2,500 to Miss Browne, and 2,500 to Mr. Hird. The Corporation were shown on the books to have made a gross profit of £4,000 by the promotion of Maxims, but the net profit only amounted to £8,061.

A further remand was ordered.

AMERICAN GIRL'S IDEAL.

The announcement of the forthcoming wedding of Miss Lilla Gilbert, the young heiress to 15,000,000 dollars, whose romantic adventures have brought her much newspaper notoriety, is causing a good deal or entertainment. Her, father, Mr. Harry Bramhall Gilbert, one of the best-known figures in New York society, who had extensive holdings in Standard Oil, died at Aix-les-Bains in 1911, and since then the daughter's suitors have been legion. One of them was Mr. Walbridge Taft, the ex-President Miss Gilbert is a dashing beauty, and she is not the least but afraid of newspaper interviewers. Some months ago to one of them she gave a description of her ideal husband. She said: "He must be six feet tall and found of athletics. He must be dark-featured, a good rider to hounds, found of animals, clean-shaven, with a firm jaw and ears close to his head. He must be an Episcopalian, a Republican, and a moneymaker. He must have thick hair curled over his left ear, with no red in it, a stright nose, large and intelligent, but not soulful, eyes, and must have decided ideas about raising pigs and poultry. He must like lemon with his tea-eat ice-cream with a fork, and must were his clothes like John Drew." Miss Gilbert's fiancee. Howard Renshaw, is 31. He is a son of a wealthy cloth manufacturer of a of Troy, is very fond of sport, and a moneymaker, but in no other sense does he answer his sweetheart's standard. His aunt was Lity Hammersly, who married the eigth Duke of Mart-borough.

A DERBY SWEEPSTAKE.

MR. BOTTOMLEY SUMMONED.

At Bow-street Police-court on April 12th before Mr, Curtis Bennett Mr. Horatio Bottomley was summoned for publishing in "John Bull" on March 8 and 15 a scheme for the sale of chances in a lottery called "The John Bull Derby Sweep."

Mr. H. Muskett appeared in support of the complaint, and Mr. Bottomley conducted his own defence. Mr. Hemmerde, K.C., and Mr. Aubrey Davies (instructed by Lloyd Robinson, and Co.) held a watching-brief for John Bull (Ltd).

Mr. Muskett said it was serious and perhaps sad to see so many modern journals allowing their columns to be flooded with competitions of all kinds which for all practical purposes were matters of chance. Presumably such competitions brought grist to the pockets of the publishers, and there could be no doubt that they seriously tended to foster the spirit of gambling which was so rife in London at the present time to the letriment of the best interests of the community. In this particular case he was directed by the Commissioner of Police to bring before the Court the publication known as "John Bull." The complaint related to advertisements appearing in the issues of March 8 and 15, which were said to bring the defendant—and by arrangement Mr. Bottomley was the defendant—within the terms of the Lottery Act of 1823. rendering him liable to punishment as a rogue and a vagabond.

In the paper dated March 8, under the heading of "The John Bull Derby Sweep," there was published an interview with Mr. Patrick O'Brien, who was discribed as the organiser of a model Derby sweep, which, it was stated, the editor had agreed personally to superintend on condition that 10 per cent. of the prize money should be given to English charities. The first prize was £5,000, and £1,000 was to be set aside for distribution amongst selected charities. Tickets were 2s 6d each, and they could only be obtained from Geneva. In the next number of "John Bull" there appeared an article which purported to have been written by the editor, and including the following paragraph:

Now the public has at last a chance of participating in a model Derby sweep, with tickets 2s 6d each, and prizes ranging from £5,000 downwards, and a large number of consolation awards, and last, and certainly not least, £1,000 for English charities, which I am to have the privilege of selecting. Can it be believed that any sane Government would deliberately set its face against such a scheme? Will may we say, "Oh, for a business Government."

It was submitted that this was clearly an advertisement of a scheme for selling chances in a lottery.

Chief Inspector Newman gave formal evidence as to purchasing copies of the paper containing the articles complained of.

Mr. Bottomley: I suppose you read it every week in the ordinary way. (Laughter)

Mr. Curtis Bennett threatenend that if there were any more outbursts of that kind he would have the court cleared.

Mr. Bottomley went on to draw the witness's attention to a paragraph in which it was stated that "John Bull" desired to make it perfectly clear that they could not receive any applications or enter into any correspondence in regard to the sweepstake. There were also answers to correspondents in the same terms.

Witness was asked if he had received any complaints from anybody as to the bona-fides of the sweep, but Mr. Muskett successfully objected to the question.

Mr. Bottomley: Have you any reason to doubt the bona-fides of the concern, apart from its legality?.

Witness: I am not in a position to offer any opinion on that. Personally no. Have you taken any tickets in it yourself?—Not yet. (Laughter.)

Mr. Bottoraley addressing the magistrate contended that the summons was one that should never have been issued. Mr. Muskett had opened the case with a kind of sonorous sermon on the evils of encouraging gambling, but the Court was not concerned with that, if what had been done was within the law. The Commissioner of Police, instead of proceeding in the manner prescribed by the Act, and obtaining the authority of the Attorney-General to prosecute, had gone to work in a circuitous manner, and for reasons best known to himself, asked that the defendant should be fined £25 as a rogue and a vagabond.

Dealing with Mr. Muskett's statement that it was by arrangement that his name appeared on the summons, Mr. Bottomley remarked, "It is by compulsion and not by arrangement that I find myself here. If I have been engaged in one struggle more than another during the last ten years it is to keep out of the police-court." (Laughter.)"

Continning, he said he was brought there under an Act of George IV., and the irony of the thing was that that very Act was entitled. "An Act to authorise the establishment of a lottery in Great Britain"—(Laughter)—and this particular section and many others were designed to prevent any private person from competing with the Government. That was the whole principle of the Act. He submitted that it was straining the law in a most unjustifiable manner to say that because "John Bull" had referred to the fact that there was a lottery in Geneva, of which the barest outline was given, they had infringed the Lottery Act, and published a scheme for the sale of tickets.

"A STUPID LAW."

The facts were that "John Bull" had always said that the law prohibiting lotteries in England was a stupid law, because it was impossible to stop the speculative instincts of the ordinary citizen. The result was that people working lotteries from abroad had perpetrated a large number of swindles, which had been exposed by "John Bull," and they were therefore requested by many of their readers to give their hall-mark to a foreign lottery. The proprietor of the paper had no pecuniary interest whatever in this sweepstake, and so anxious had they been to obey the law that before the first article dealing with Continental sweepstakes was published a proof of it was sent to the Commissioner of Police.

In reply to the magistrate, Mr, Bottomley said he would be content if the case were dealt with under the Probation Act.

Mr. Curtis Bennett said he had no doubt there had been an offence which came within an antiquated law, as it had been described, but then Magna Charta was antiquated.

Mr. Bottomley. It is never observed. (Laughter.)

Mr. Curtis Bennett said would deal with the matter by ordering the payment £10 10s casts.

Mr. Bottomley: That means dimissed on payment of £10 10s costs! I am anxious to head my article next week, "No conviction." (Laughter.)

Mr. Muskett: It is not dismissed.

Mr. Curtis Bennett: I will mark it, "No conviction. £10 10s costs."

Mr. Bottomley: Very satisfactory.

Mr. Hemmerde said he wished to emphasise the fact that "John Bull" had no pecuniary interest whatever in this lottery.

Mr. Muskett: I don't suggest it.

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"I also recommended it to a Surgeant's wife at Aldershot, whose husband had an open sore for seven years, the result of a sword thrust in Burma. She said she couldn't get him to try it for a long time, but at last he did, and the wound has completely healed. She told me that often after a long march he has writhed in agony and often fainted. When they were leaving to go to another station he came on purpose to say good-bye and thank me. He said he'd never forget me for being the cause of his trying it, and that it was worth £5 a dose.—Yours truly, (Mrs.) M. Cousins, 107 Twyford avenue, Portsmouth," England.

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Just a *change of opinion* was enough to give Mr. W. King his present prosperity, for he realised in the nick of time that *his* way was *not* curing his brain fag and nervous exhaustion, so he tried the Phosferine way. Mr. King's method was to *ignore* his despondency and feeling of collapse, and persuade himself there was nothing unusual in the painful fatigue the lightest effort to work cost him, until, as he steadily *got worse*, he resolved to drop his own opinion and see what Phosferine could do. The result was so astonishingly beneficial, even after a *few* doses, that the brain fag and nervous exhaustion ceased entirely, enabling him to do *more* work than before and yet not feel the strain. This remarkable advantage is seen in the extraordinary energy and vigour of Mr. King's public speaking, and so amazingly have his prospects improved since his speedy recovery, that he declares he *had* to come forward with the evidence of the magnificent benefit he derived from Phosferine.

Quite Gone—Never Return.

Mr. W. J. King, School House, Trumpington Rd., Forest Gate, London, E., writes:—"I am writing to add my name to the list of those people who have found Phosferine to be the Greatest of all Tonics. Some time back I was very much run down through overstrain brought on by incessant bodily exercise and mental application. The usual tendency of mankind is to give up some of their work, have a rest, and at the same time take medicine, so I endeavoured to *keep going on without seeking advice*, but as I was *getting worse* I found *that* policy would not do. Having heard many friends speak about Phosferine, and one in particular offering me some, I decided to give it a trial. Purchasing a 2/6 bottle, I began to doctor myself. The result not only astonished me, but others also noticed how much better I was, even althongh I had only taken a *few* doses. I found I could do the same amount of work *easier*, and at present am able to do *more* than before and yet not feel the strain. I have a good deal of public speaking, and I find an occasional dose of Phosferine is a great benefit."—May 28, 1912.

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NOTES FROM THE MAIL.

LEADING ACTRESS AT 16.

Miss Helen Sandow, daughter of Mr. Eugen Sandow, is to play the title role of "Veronique" when it is produced by Lloyd's Operatic Society at the Royal Court Theatre. Though only 16 years of age, and with no experience of the stage whatever, Miss Sandow was invited at the shortest notice to play the principal party owing to the illness of the leading lady. Within 24 hours she was both word perfect and music perfect, and took her part in a full rehearsal to the complete satisfaction of the producer. Previous to this Miss Sandow had only twice visited a theatre in her life.

SUFFRAGETTE SALARIES.

The seventh annual report of the Women's Social and Political Union, issued in Mail week, shows that the total receipts for the past year were about £3,000 more than in the previous year. The subscriptions were £23,155, and the total income was £28,502. Outgoings and liabilities amounted to £25,731. The balance at the end of the year was £9,979. Among the principal items of expenditure were:—

Rent, lighting, etc.,	£2,662
Salaries, staff and organisers	£6,321
Printing and stationery	£1,612
Travelling	£2,045
Hire of halls for meetings, etc	£2,816
Postages and telegrams	£1,512
Organisers and voluntary workers.	£1,042
By-election expenses.	£751
Legal expenses	£894
Prisoners' hospitality, etc.	£295
Processions	£123
The "Woman's Press"	£3,056

BETTER BABIES.

"Every year we raise better cows and horses, better trees and better flowers; why not better babies?" This is the cry with which the Mothers' Aid Society opened in mail week the first baby competition ever held in New York. "There have been babies' exhibitions in Iowa," says the society, "and the result has been to prove that the blueribboned animals entered by farmers at cattle shows are far more perfect physically than the babies."

Jury of doctors had the task of examining more than a hundred city babies brought by enthusiastic mothers. The judges provided the following "score card":—

Height.—8 points.
Weight.—8 points.
Circumference of Chest.—6 points.
Circumference of abdomen.—6 points.
Shape of Forehead.—5 points.
Shape of Ears.—5 points.
Bones of Chest and Skull, Spine, Limbs and Feet.—10 points.
Number of Teeth.—7 points.
Tonsils.—10 points.
Quality of Skin.—5 points.
Quality of Muscles.—5 points.
Disposition.—6 points.
Energy.—6 points.
Facial Expression.—10 points.
Attention.—3 points.

Fifty infant competitors quickly eliminated from the contest were pitiful specimens." The judges were to spend the next three days in deciding the merits of the remainder, who were to publicly exhibited at the end of the week in the hope of inducing mothers to join the general movement "for better babies."

THE ARMY MANŒUVRES.

The area to be scheduled under the Military Manœuvres Act this year is roughly the country within the rectangle Oundle, Coventry, Reading, and St. Albans. The troops comprised in the Aldershot Command will carry out divisional and Command exercises under Lieut-General Sir Douglas Haig, C.B., during the second and third weeks of September in the southern portion of the above area. The east central portion of the area will be allotted during the first three weeks of September to the 4th Division, commanded by Major-General T.D'O. Snow, for brigade and divisional training, while the west central portion will be at the disposal of Major-General Sir H. S. Rawlinson, commanding the 3rd Division for a divisional exercise from about September 10 to 20 in which the 2nd Cavalry Brigade from Tidworth will also take part. The northern portion of the manœuvre area will be occupied during the third week of September by certain units of the Territory Force, which will undergo the first week of their annual training there before taking part in the Army tactical exercise which will this year constitute the final phase of collective training. For this exercise a force of four divisions and a cavalry division will be assembled in the Chilterns under the command of General Sir J. D. P. French and will operate during the fourth week of September in a northerly direction under a general idea which will be published in due course.

CANNIBALISM IN FRENCH GUIANA.

From French Guiana comes a revolting story of cannibalism, in which figure four convicts who escaped from prison and lost their way in the tropical forest. Their names are Mouillard, Bacherau, Fossey, and Mocheval. While in prison they plotted to escape, and one evening, carrying arms and provisions, they succeeded in their scheme. Fossey, who said he knew the country, acted as guide, and the others followed him. For six days they travelled without arriving at the River Mana, which they ought to have reached in four. Then Fossey confessed he had lost his way, and had no idea where they were. For two days more they wandered about in the dense forest, all sense of direction lost, and with their food rapidly giving out. Eventually they had to subsist on roots, and soon became so week that they could go no further. They therefore called a halt and constructed a small hut out of branches and grass. All felt they were dying of hunger. Machevel was too weak to rise once he had lain down, and Fossey remained to watch him while the other two went off to try and find food. While Fossey watched his prostrate companion, an idea came into his head, which he communicated to the others when they came back empty handed. The others agreed to his plan, and the three entered the hut. Together they attacked their comrade and killed him. Having replenished their stock of food the others continued their wanderings, and reached a river after two days. This river they followed for some distance, and they tried to put to sea in a stolenboat. They were beaten back by the wind and recaptured. They confessed to murdering and eating Machevel, and are now awaiting their trial for murder.

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BRIEF AND PITHY.

THE CURATE AND THE TWINS.

A coincidence caused some amusement at the time in connection with the church which my family used to attend (says a writer in the "Occult Review"). The rector there was the present Bishop of Liverpool. Mrs. Chavasse, it so happened, had had twins for the second time. The event had only just occurred, and the curate who preached the Sunday morning sermon had not been made acquainted with the fact.

By an almost incredible coincidence, he chose as his text the words, "Two are better than one," to the vast amusement of the congregation. Quite ignorant of what caused their merriment, the curate looked round, thinking that there was something amiss with his surplice, and finding nothing proceeded to repeat the text in louder and clearer accents than before, which naturally only increased the general amusement.

MR. MARSHAM AND THE VETERAN.

One anecdote told of the late Mr. Marsham at Westminster had reference to a Crimean veteran, who told him of the difficulty he had had in securing admission to Chelsea Hospital, and complained that the workhouse authorities had taken his pension. Mr. Marsham remarked that apparently he found it more difficult to get into Chelsea than into Sebastopol. His case was investigated, and the publicity which it received, led to nearly £300 being subscribed by the public.

PATRONAGE.

I remember (writes "Canonicus" to the "Daily News and Leader"), that when I was a curate in a Northern diocese in the sixties, the Dean and Chapter, who had large and valuable patronage, were quoted as saying: "We present ourselves to the best livings, we give those of less value to our sons and sons-in-law, and we reserve the rest for men of worth and merit."

It was said of them in their wealth and unreformed state; I hope and believe things are better now.

ILLUSTRATING A NOVEL.

Mr. Orson Lowell (says the "New York Evening Post") was beset by a sudden doubt, while at work illustrating a tale of adventure by an American writer.

He rushed to the telephone and called up the author. "I'm in trouble," he said. "Your hero was cast away on a desert island. A month or so has passed, and I've simply got to put a beard on that hero, unless you prove that he has a razor."

The writer, however, busy at the time on the page proofs, was equal to the emergency. "Isn't that odd?" came the answer. "I've just found that razor in his kit!"

USEFUL HAIR.

Typical of juvenile adventure is a story in the "Liverpool Daily Post." A schoolboy, aged eight years, received threepence from his mother, coupled with an injunction to his to a barber and get his much too long locks cut short. He found the hairdresser too busy to attend to boys on the busiest day of the week for shaving. So the lad spent the threepence in chocolate, and took a walk as far as a canal swingbridge.

A bargeman gave him permission to work the bridge as a boat passed, but a much older boy tried to wrest the privilege from the youngster, and pushed him into the water. He was in real danger of drowning, when the bargeman, leaning over the side of the boat, caught him by his long hair, landed him abroad, and eventually sent him off home.

"SHIRTS OF ENGLAND."

Mr. G. H. Knibbs, the Australian Government statistician, who is now dealing with millions of cards in connection with the 1911 census of Australia, has come across many amusing replies (according to the Sydney correspondent of the "Daily Mail.")

One woman wrote that she was "an unclaimed treasure." Another of thirty-seven replied, "Not married; have not given up hope yet."

In reply to a query as to religion, a man in prison described himself as a "secluded saint." Another said he was a "blue light"; another was a "simple lifer"; a third was a "blue domer." One woman referred to herself as a "Roaming Catholic," and another claimed to belong to the "Shirts of England."

A ROSEBERY ANECDOTE.

If Lord Rosebery is in a happy mood (says the "Daily Sketch") he will be able to relate to the pressmen at the Press Club dinner some diverting anecdotes of his relations with their profession.

There is a story of a proof-reader, who wrote, by way of colophon, at the end of one of his lordship's very longest speeches, the exclamation "Thank God!" The compositor unfortunately set this in type, and the speech appeared in print next morning with the following startling termination:—

"At the conclusion of his speech Lord Rosebery left for the South. Thank God!"

LEARNING FROM CHILDREN.

In connection with the talk of malingering under the Insurance Act, the "Daily Chronicle" recalls a story showing how we may learn from little children. A few years ago so many children were away from school in a village in Northamptonshire, owing to a strange rash that the medical officer of the district was called upon to investigate the epidemic. His inquiries revealed an elaborate scheme of malingering. Some juvenile genius had discovered that the juice of a certain weed, well rubbed in, could produce the rash, and had passed on his discovery to all other seekers of escape from the tyranny of school.

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THE TWO SERVICES.

ARMED MERCHANTMEN.

At last the Admiralty has shown that it is alive to the menace of foreign merchantmen with guns concealed in their holds, by the decision to arm certain of our own merchant steamers. Mr. Churchill stated that this was being done "for purposes of defence only," that is to say, not with the object of preying on the enemy's commerce. It is quite conceivable, however, that circumstances might arise in which armed liners carrying the British flag would be justified in assuming the offensive role. This change of policy is remarkable when it is recalled that only two years ago Mr McKenna definitely refused to entertain the question of arming merchant ships, although it was known at that time that at least one foreign Power had adopted plans for speedily converting merchantmen into armed cruisers.

EASTERN SQUADRONS.

Prima facie, the appropriation of the battleship Triumph for service on the China station implies the reinforcing of our strength in those waters, where till about a decade ago we maintained a battle fleet of six units of the Ocean type. This interpretation does not, however, agree with the condition in which the Triumph is being dispatched to the Far East, as she is to be "in commission in reserve" only, which practically means the extension of the nucleus crew system to a foreign station. That being so, the Triumph cannot be considered as the equivalent in fighting value for the cruisers Monmouth and Kent, which are shortly to be brought home from the China station; on the contrary, as there is no reserve of strength at Hong Kong from which the Triumph could be completed to full complement, the dispatch of this battleship to China in the circumstances counts for nothing in prestige. On the other hand, the Swiftsure, sister ship of the Triumph, has been sent to us to replace the Highflyer as flagship, and the corollary should be the substituting of the Triumph for the Minotaur as flagship of the China Squadron. This may, after all, be fore-shadowed by sending the Triumph to Hong Kong in the first place as a 'nucloid.'

WILL THE MEDWAY DOCK GO TO CROMARTY?

The amount of repair work and new construction allotted to Chatham Dockyard is this year again of a satisfactory character, so far as its volume is concerned, and so far as the wage bill—an important item—is affected. But the public bodies in the Medway district have taken fright at the report in the Press that the large floating dock for lifting Dreadnoughts and super-Dreadnoughts, recently placed in the Saltpan Reach, on the Medway River, is presently to be towed to Cromarty to help form a flying base for the large fleet of warships which are now frequently to be found in our northern waters. This may be the intention of the Admiralty at the moment, but the Medway will hardly be denuded of a floating dock for all time, since it would be relegating Chatham to a more and more secondary base for repairs as the pre-Dreadnoughts disappeared and Dreadnoughts and super-Dreadnoughts alone remained in the first and second fighting lines since neither of this latter type can be docked at Chatham, and there would only remain the lighter cruisers to be dealt with at that yard. Even if, as is stated, a floating dock cannot be worked economically from Chatham Dockyard, yet there remains the personnel at Sheerness Yard, which can be increased, and the dock found new moorings lower down the river. Anyhow, the presence and utility of a floating dock on the Medway under present British and German naval dispositions, is so obvious and necessary during war time as to preclude the removal of the present structure permanently, without another similar dock being to take its place in the very near future.

THE IMPRESSMENT OF AIR-CRAFT.

The most important of the season's novelties appearing in the Army Annual Bill is an amendment relating to air-craft. Under Section 115 of the Army Act power is already given to impress, in case of emergency, locomotives, motor-cars—besides, of course, vehicles and barges and animals of all kinds—from the brood mare to the donkey which pulls the mowing machine. This power is now to be extended to air-craft of all kinds, but it is of not so much importance as at first sight it might appear, for the reason that manufacturers in this country are not turning out these machines in any very large numbers. We can hardly expect that matters will be otherwise so long as the Government evinces no particular disposition to encourage the industry by the placing of orders; there is no sign of persons of moderate means setting up their own air-craft, as nowadays they do their own motor-car, and the industry must be for some time to come, very greatly dependent upon the needs of the naval and military forces of the country. Unfortunately the individuals respectively responsible for these do not appear to recognise that our needs in air-craft are of a particularly urgent character, and there is no great inducement for manufacturers to build what the general public are unlikely to buy, and for which, for naval and military purposes, there is as yet but a languid demand. One is inclined to think that this inclusion in the impressment section of the Army Act of air-craft is merely another attempt to "save face," similar to that which was made when we published regulations as to the entry into the kingdom of foreign air craft—regulations which have made us the laughing-stock of Europe, where it is well known that we have no power whatever to enforce them. In the same way we have now gravely assumed the right to impress air-craft—before there are any to impress.

BONUS TO TERRITORIALS.

Scotland has led the way in voicing the claim of the Territorial, that no man ought to suffer pecuniarily by coming forward to be trained for the defence of his country. Several times lately civic dignitaries in Scottish cities have spoken out on this subject, and suggested plans for meeting the claim. Now the Lord Provost of Glasgow, as president of the Glasgow Territorial Association, has headed a deputation which waited on the Secretary of State for War to press for a bonus to all members of the Territorial Force, so that no man should be put to loss by joining. This practically means that the country is asked to pay a fair day's wage for a fair day's work. The nation has need of so many men for the purpose of defending the country, and calls on those who come forward to give so many days work per annum; for these days the nation is asked to pay the current wages of a working man. One very much fears that Colonel Seely's promise to lay the proposal before the Prime Minister and the Chancellor of the Exchequer will not lead to any tangible result. The shortage of men in the Territorials does not seem to trouble him much. He goes on the principle of the amateur actor who never knows his part at rehearsals and assures the much-harassed stage manager that it will be all right on the night. The nation is assured that there are plenty of men who have passed through the ranks of the Territorial Army who will be sure to come back again if the occasion arises; and then there is the National Reserve as well, so, why bother about a little deficiency of 16 per cent. It is perfectly lamentable that the military affairs of the country should be treated in this flippant manner. In our opinion, if the Territorial Army cannot be kept up to the strength laid down unless men are certain of not suffering pecuniarily by joining, the country must pay; if they prefer not to pay, the alternative is some measure of compulsion.

THE LADIES' CORNER.

VERSAILLES FETE.

In aid of the Incorporated Soldiers' and Sailors' Help Society a costume ball entitled "A Fete at Versailles" will take place at the Albert Hall on June 5. The ball is under the special patronage of the King and Queen, of Queen Alexandra, and of Princess Christian, who is the president of the society. It is in order to obtain funds to enable the society to offer effective treatment to a large number of deserving cases of disease and especially of consumption that the ball is being organised. The society finds employment for ex-soldiers and ex-sailors and it also assists those who require help with money-clothing or in some of the numerous ways which present themselves. But in order to do this funds are needed, as the annual reliable income amounts only to £3,000, whereas the necessary annual expenditure on relief alone is £5,000, thus leaving a deficit of £2,000, which must be procured. During the last seven years 173,676 cases have been relieved and £75,000 has been expended on relief alone; while 34,304 men have been helped with employment, 67,355 have received gifts of money or clothing, 2,000 have been sent to convalescent homes, and 53,000 have been assisted in various ways. These figures demonstrate the wide scope of the society and the good work which it has carried on since 1903. If 10,000 annual subscribers of £1 1s. and upwards were forthcoming the resources of the society would be placed on a much sounder footing, and it is hoped that the ball may prove a complete financial success.

SCHEME OF DECORATION.

The gorgeous fetes which Louis XIV. used to give at Versailles, and which usually lasted three days, consisted of a reception, dramatic performances generally in a temporary theatre in the gardens, a banquet, and excursions on the lakes in decorated barges, the programme ending with a dance. But as the committee organising the ball have found it impossible to reproduce any one of the rooms at Versailles in the Albert Hall, they are giving an epitome of the three days' fete in a form which will reproduce the characteristic features of the famous festivities of the Roi Soleil. For this unique function a scheme of white and gold has been selected for the decoration of the hall. In order to accommodate the large number of dancers expected—doubtless all the tickets to be issued, 4,000 will have been disposed of in advance—a special floor will be laid at the level of the loggia boxes, presenting the most perfect dancing surface, with just that amount of resilience that makes dancing a pure delight to the devotee. The effect to be obtained will be one of extreme brightness and brilliance of colour. Screening the organ from view will be specially-built boxes, in continuation of the present boxes, thus making a complete amphitheatre. A raised dais will be erected in the hall, and here Louis XIV. will stand surrounded by his Court, while the members of the various other Courts will pass before him in procession. At intervals round the hall beautiful silken banners, bearing the "fleur de lys" emblem will be placed, and it is probable that these flags will be of different colours, designed to supply vivid notes of colour in the prevailing scheme of white and gold. The ceiling will be veiled in soft white drapery, and the lighting—always a difficult problem at the Albert Hall—will have very careful attention so as to give brilliant effects without any undue glare. Orange trees in silver tubs will be disposed round the hall—a form of decoration much affected by Louis XIV.

THE PROCESSIONS.

As at present arranged the following processions will represent the Courts of the various countries whose reigning Sovereigns were present at the King's fete:

Bohemia: Arranged by the Countess of Huntingdon.
Brandenburg: Arranged by Countess Blucher von Waldstadt.
England: Arranged by Countess of March.
France: Arranged by Lady (Arthur) Paget.
Holland: Arranged by Countess of Arran.
Portugal: Arranged by Marchioness of Donegall.
Poland; Arranged by Lady Newborough.
Russia: Arranged by Lady Alington and Lady Maud Warrender.
Spain: Arranged by Duchess of Somerset.
Sweden: Arranged by Countess of Kilmorey.
Turkey: Arranged by Countess Fitzwilliam.
Tuscany; Arranged by Countess of Drogheda.
Venice: Arranged by Lady Leucha Warner.

JEWS IN RUSSIA.

A telegram from St. Petersburg to the "Berliner Tageblatt" states that following the disappearance of the three-year-old daughter of a house-porter, named Werner, at Petrikoi, near Lodz, it was alleged that the girl had been the victim of a ritual murder by two Jewish artisans during the Passah festivities. It was declared that the mutilated body of the girl had been found in a cellar and the anti-Jewish element in the town was excited to such an extent that the police had to take prompt meaures to prevent a pogrom. A search revealed no trace of the alleged discovery of the body and the police with their swards dispersed the crowd which then paraded the town illtreating all the Jews who were unfortunate to come its way. Werner was arrested on a charge of having incited a pogrom, and shortly afterwards the child was found quite well. It is alleged by the Jews that the whole affair was engineered as an excuse for Jew-baiting.

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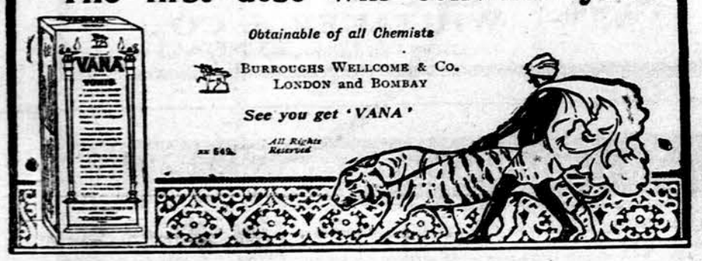
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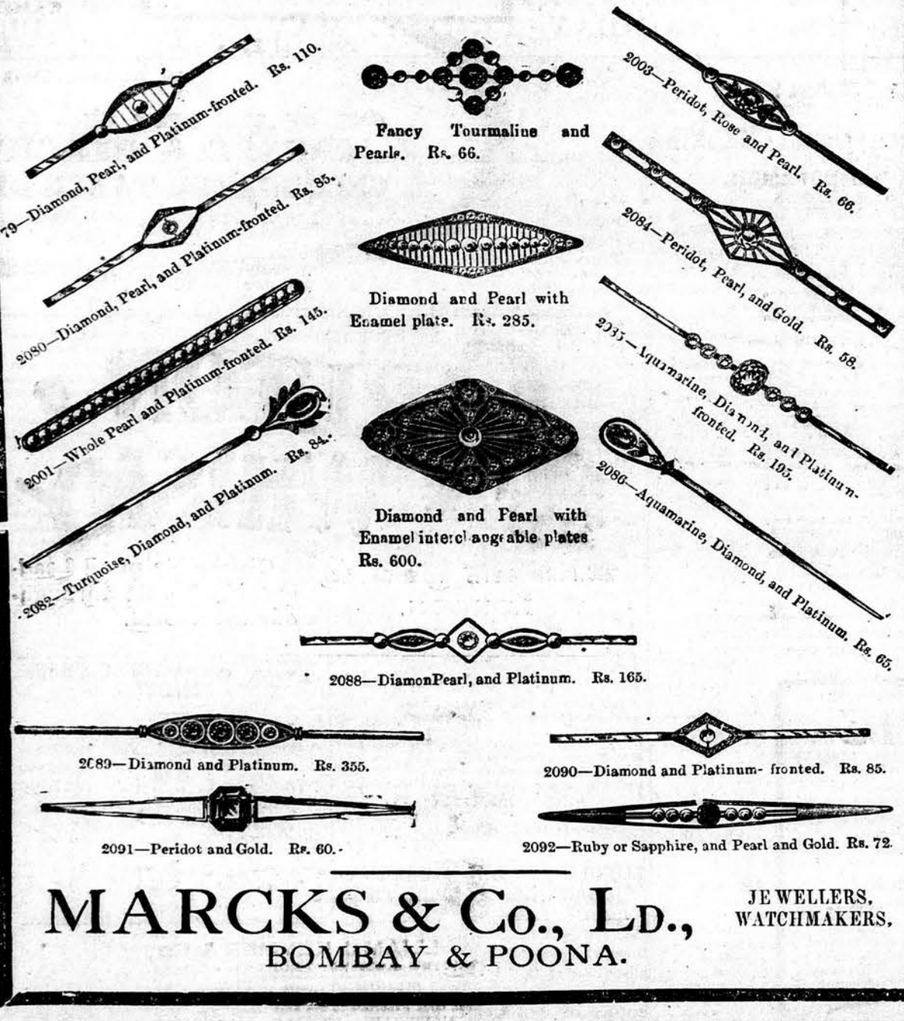
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